THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Vol. LXXXIV, No. 8 New York, February 21, 1925 Whole Number 1818

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GENERAL MITCHELL DROPS SOME BOMBS

"IF GENERAL MITCHELL'S AIR BOMBS can upset the enemy as seriously as they upset Washington, we are all safe forever," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, which pictures elderly generals and admirals "running in circles around the State, War and Navy building" as a result of "the flying General's" vigorous advocacy of a unified air service independent alike of the Army and the Navy. Among the verbal bombs dropt by General Mitchell in his testimony before Congress, in his correspondence with Secretary Weeks, and in his recent statements to the press, are the following: "Vested interests" in the Army and Navy are resisting "any change which will in any way curtail or modify their authority or permit the development of aviation as anything more than a mere auxiliary of their activities;" "The system now in operation will seriously compromise our national defense should an emergency arise;" "Air power can destroy any battle-ship that has been built or that ever can be built;" "As a defensive agent on the surface of the waters along our shores, a navy's usefulness is gone;" "Testimony given by certain agents of the Government shows wilful ignorance, and falsification with intent to confuse Congress;" "New York City lies at the mercy of a hostile air fleet;" "$433,000,000 has been spent for aviation in the last five years, but we are not getting results;" "The United States now ranks fifth in air power, being surpassed by England, Japan, France and Italy, and we are falling behind all the time."

International Newsreel photograph

"WE ARE NOT READY"

"In the air we are not ready and can not become so as we have things organized to-day," says General Mitchell.

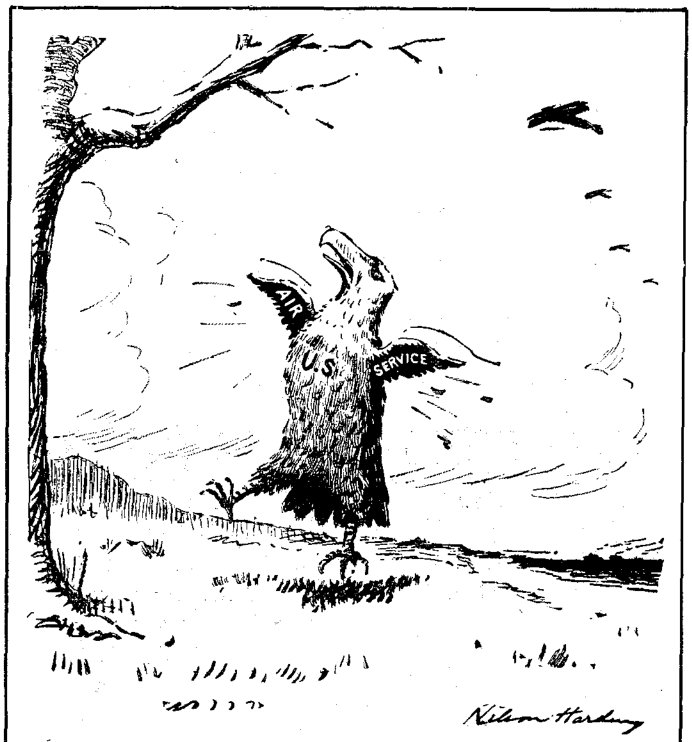
Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, the man who makes these startling statements, is Assistant Chief of the United States Army Air Service. He is also, we are told, "the only flying General in the Army." In the World War, according to "Who's Who in America," he was the first American officer to fly over the lines; "at St. Mihiel he commanded the largest aero concentration in the history of the world;" and he was decorated by the American, British, French and Italian Governments. "General Mitchell has done more by example and initiative to advance military aviation than any other officer in either the Navy or the Army," says the New York *Times*. He is "kin to all the insurrectos of the Army and Navy in the past who have ripped and torn the hide of 'great headquarters' because of its alleged neglect of the essentials of national defense," declares the Springfield *Republican*, which characterizes him further as "a forerunner of the future." "'Billy' Mitchell," says Carter Field in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "has been a thorn in the side of the regular, old-line officers of both Army and Navy ever since the war." He is to the Air Service what Admiral William Sowden Sims was to the Navy, remarks the Milwaukee *Journal*—"a stormy petrel" whose presence means not only a tempest, but an ultimate clearing of the air. According to Charles B. Parmer in a Washington dispatch to the New York *American*, "the report which caused President Harding to call the International Disarmament Conference was made by General Mitchell after the Army flyers successfully bombed the condemned German battle-ships off the Virginia capes in 1921." To quote Mr. Parmer further:

> "Neither that report, nor its specific charges and recommendations, has been made public. Even the United States Senate is ignorant of its revealing facts.
>
> "The report was transmitted immediately to President Harding; then Secretary of State Hughes was told its contents. Government heads called the Disarmament Conference.
>
> "This was learned from the highest authority.
>
> "General Mitchell's report was so astounding that high officials feared that if its contents became public the system of Army and Naval defense would be overturned."

General Mitchell, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* tells us, "is no dreamer, but a two-fisted flying man." Here, he told this correspondent, is the crux of the whole question: "If we could get half the cost of a battle-ship each year for construction of planes and building up of a separate air service, we could get control of the air in two years." Asked if he believed in scrapping our battle-ships, the General replied:

"Eventually, yes. We can't do it now because it would leave

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



THE FLAPPER

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

our coasts unprotected, and in the present state of things they will suffice against attack. But sooner than we expect they will become absolutely obsolete. We must begin to pave the way for that time, and to prepare for it by shifting the balance, as it were, to the air service."

To quote further from the evidence that General Mitchell has laid before the country during the Congressional hearings on the Curry bill to provide a united air service:

"Sixty per cent. of the government revenue is expended annually for past, present and future warfare. In order that this vast sum may be distributed intelligently for the national defense the voice of that part concerned with aerial warfare should be heard on an equal footing with the arms occupied with land and water.

"Consequently, Congress should investigate every feature of aviation with the utmost thoroughness. Psychologically, there is a lack of temperamental ability on the part of the War and Navy Departments to see aviation as it is. . . .

"The Army Air Service maintains Mitchel Field on Long Island for the defense of New York, but there is not an airplane there that could be used in a modern air battle. They were all designed and built more than five years ago and have been superseded by aircraft that would annihilate them in quick succession.

"I would not be responsible for ordering our flyers to make an attack in them. The reason New York is defenseless in the air is because this country has not taken aviation seriously. It is true that $433,000,000 has been spent in the last five years and that we are spending now at the rate of about $65,000,000 a year, but we are not getting results. . . .

"Each department of the Government—and there are about twenty that are interested in aircraft—wants its own special service for its own needs. Meanwhile, the main work of aircraft defense of the country is being neglected. No department is specifically devoted to aviation now that is not tied up with something else which aviation threatens."

General Mitchell's plan, explains the New York *Herald Tribune*, calls ultimately for a new Department of National Defense. "Under the Secretary of this department he proposes an Assistant Secretary in charge of the Army, another for the Navy, and a third whose duties would include responsibility for the air service and development of the airplane industry." And in the Boston *Transcript* he is quoted as saying:

"The United States ought to have to-day about 3,000 planes which we could call out on short notice. I would not have all under arms. Only about one-tenth that number need be in the regular defense service. Develop your air mail, commercial aviation, use of planes in fighting the boll-weevil, for hydrographic work, and the many other peace-time uses.

"Commercially we could go from Boston to Peking in sixty to eighty hours by planes. Now it takes four or five weeks to get there. Think what that means to industry.

"As to the battle-ship-bombing tests, the evidence is all in the records. Air power can destroy any battle-ship that has been built or that ever can be built.

"Do you realize that not a single American battle-ship engaged in combat with another battle-ship during the World War? Submarines and airplanes were the decisive factors. Have we profited from that lesson? Most of us feel that the Army is ready. Some of us believe the Navy isn't. In the air we are not ready and can not become so as we have things organized to-day."

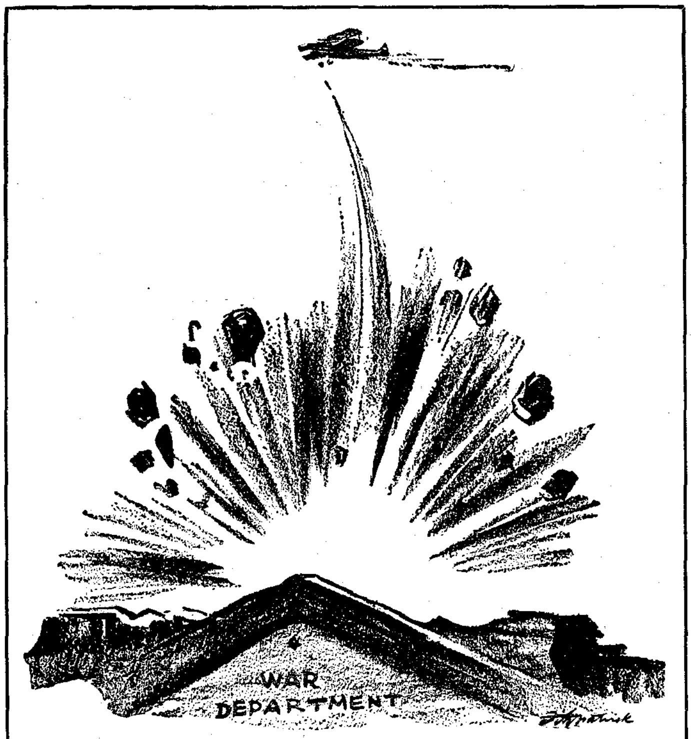
Turning now to those spokesmen for the Army and Navy who do not entirely share General Mitchell's views, we find among them President Coolidge, Secretaries Weeks and Wilbur, General Drum, and Admirals Sims and Jones. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* we read that President Coolidge regards aviation as still in the experimental stage, and opposes the creation of a new department because it runs counter to his policy of consolidation. We read:

"In the opinion of the President, the Government must experiment with different planes, different agencies, and often it is demonstrated that, if anything is to be accomplished, another course must be selected.

"The other objection offered at the White House is based on the President's general economy program, which he hopes to see advanced by the Departmental Reorganization Bill now before Congress. When the reorganization scheme was drafted it provided merger of the War and Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense.

"This merger has been dropt, but the President feels the policy of the Administration is toward unification, rather than establishment of new and independent services. He has made no mature and detailed study of the separate Air Service project, but from what he knows of it he does not favor it."

It is "simply incredible," remarks Secretary of War Weeks, that such men as General Pershing, General Harbord and General Hines "should wish to take any course relating to the development of the air service which could not be for the best interests of



GENERAL MITCHELL DROPS A FEW REMARKS

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

the future defense of the United States." The Curry bill to establish a Department of Aeronautics and create a united air service, reports one Washington correspondent, "is opposed by both Secretary Weeks and Secretary Wilbur." Says Brig.-Gen. Hugh Drum, who testified before the Congressional committee for three hours in rebuttal of General Mitchell's arguments:

"This bill proposes to disrupt every government department now having anything to do with aviation. It would remove from these departments all personnel, property, funds, buildings, land, or other person or thing which in any way pertains to the aviation activities of the Government. It would place this conglomerate aggregation in a new executive department to be administered and operated under one head, but in accordance with the needs of the several using agencies, all of which are in other executive departments. The possibility of confusion, inefficiency, and waste can be readily imagined. The necessity for coordination would far exceed any now demanded. The overhead cost of the new department would be very large and unnecessary, as efficient coordination could be accomplished by means of the agencies now in existence or with few additions thereto. Even if some existing duplications were eliminated by the creation of such a department, others much more serious would be established through the necessity of creating educational, medical, quartermaster, ordnance, signal, finance, and engineering services in the new department, all of which would parallel or duplicate similar services now existing in the War and Navy Departments. . . . An independent air force is diametrically opposed to the fundamental principle of 'unity of command' and, if adopted and maintained, can only contribute to disaster and defeat in war."

Perhaps the most formidable of the official statements in opposition to the establishment of a separate air service, remarks *The Army and Navy Register*, was that of Rear-Admiral Hilary Jones, of the Naval General Board. Said Admiral Jones:

"This propaganda has been going on ever since the Armistice. In its inception it was selfish—purely and simply selfish. It has become worse. It has long since passed beyond the stage of legitimate agitation for reform and has become a menace to the security of the country. In the interests of economy and efficiency, in the interests of the orderly and adequate development of aviation for purposes of national defense—from every consideration—this agitation and propaganda must be stopt. There are now two ways of stopping it. One is for the Congress to yield to it and create a department of aeronautics. The other is for your committee to say, in clear, definite, and unmistakable terms, 'No!' There will not be a department of aeronautics, because for one good and sufficient reason given by President Harding in his first message to the Congress: 'Aviation is inseparable from either the Army or the Navy.' On behalf of the Navy, therefore, and in the interests of all people, I recommend that your committee not merely decline to report the bill favorably, for that would not stop the propaganda, because just so long as the Congress appears to be interested in this subject, just so long will this unrest and agitation continue."

From Admiral Sims, to whom General Mitchell has been compared, comes this argument against the flying General's views:

"It is useless to try to show that an airplane can act alone as a means of defense against possible invasion; it can never be a dangerous weapon unless it works in conjunction with one of the two main organizations. Either the Army or the Navy must retain control of the air service, which is not now in a condition to act independently, and probably never will be.

"The airship is dependent upon facilities which are controlled by the Navy and Army, and it would be difficult for the proposed air bureau to obtain these facilities without needless expense.

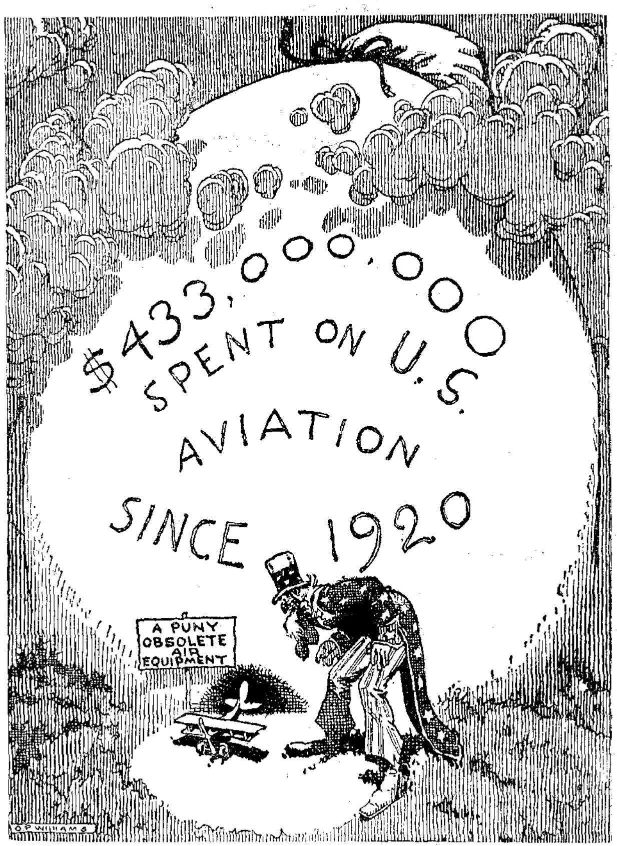
"When acting with the Navy an air fleet's movements are directed from a battle-ship by a certain naval officer, while his subordinates carry out his instructions. A regular airplane carrier as part of the main fleet will keep in touch with both air and sea forces, so that the two can work in harmony. I know this from actual experience during the war.

"With the Navy's backing airplanes are dangerous weapons against an enemy; without the Navy they are futile.

"The civilian to-day sees that the Army and Navy are failing to coordinate and act in unison, but matters would be a great deal worse if still another bureau were created. That would make the situation extremely involved. This policy has already been put on trial in England, where it has turned out to be a failure. During the war an air bureau would only tend to make a campaign more complicated and would be detrimental to a smooth-running plan of attack."

"The General places his bombs well," thinks the Detroit *Free Press*. "Perhaps the airplane is not the all-powerful weapon General Mitchell pictures it to be," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "but the public will never be convinced that such is the case until the air service has been accorded the fullest and freest opportunity to prove its prowess." "General Mitchell performs a public service by plain speaking," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

"To a layman it seems reasonable to suppose that the military air service, with its widened scope, its ability to draw the means of heightened efficiency from almost every newly opened field of scientific effort, its swiftness, its mobility, its ability to expand enormously in a short time and the unimaginable powers of destruction embodied in it, is at least as important as the Navy or the Army. Is it sentiment or logic that keeps it in an inferior position? This is what the country will want to know from the War and Navy Departments. Sentiment and tradition are great forces even among the best fighting men."


$433,000,000 SPENT ON U.S. AVIATION SINCE 1920
A PUNY OBSOLETE AIR EQUIPMENT

Copyrighted, 1925, by the Rochester News Corporation

IS THAT ALL!

—Williams in the Rochester *Journal and Post Express.*

Steel and oil interests, according to Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal*, are behind the opposition to the development of military aviation. To quote:

"The steel men are wise for the moment. One forty-five-million-dollar battle-ship means more profit to them than all the flying-machines this country is apt to build for some time.

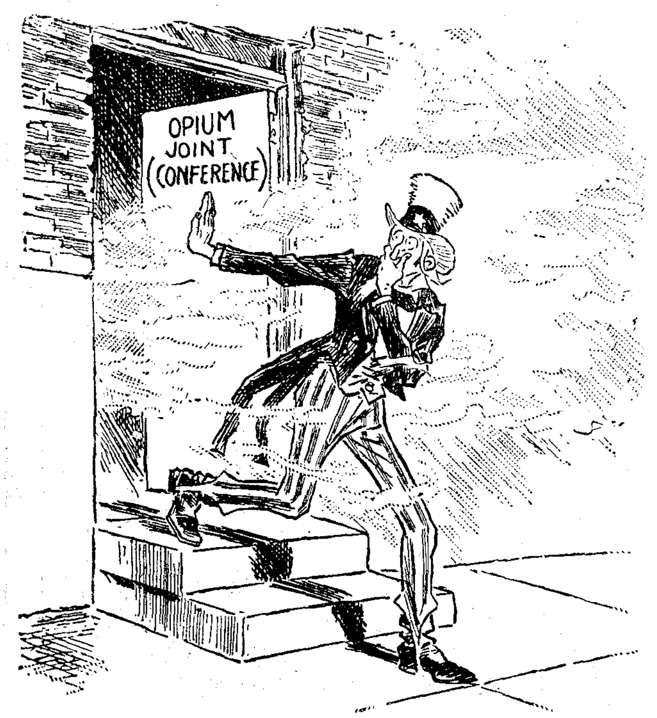
"The oil men are foolish. Such flocks of flying-machines as this nation would soon develop, if the Government did its duty, would use more gasoline and oil than all the battle-ships in the world put together. The oil men and steel men, faithfully served by certain forces in the Army and Navy, are trying to get rid of Brigadier-General Mitchell, a real American fighter, a real flyer, to punish him for telling the truth to Congress and the people about the aircraft situation."

But in the main the attitude of the press is one of open-mindedness toward a subject of profound importance. "Let us have all the facts," epitomizes many an editorial.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

WHY WE QUIT THE OPIUM CONFERENCE

CONSTERNATION AND DISAPPOINTMENT marked the faces of the delegates attending the opium conference at Geneva when the American representative, with dramatic suddenness, announced the withdrawal of the American delegation. And we find disappointment sprinkled throughout almost every editorial on it. The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times,* however, believes that "the airing which has been given to the whole subject should not be without beneficial effect." "It has focused the attention of the world on the subject of drug-control," adds Bishop Brent, of Buffalo, one of the American delegates who left the conference before the head of the American delegation formally abandoned all hope of accomplishing the purposes for which it was called—control of the production of raw opium and of opium-smoking and opium-eating in the Far East.



WHEW!

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

The American delegation withdrew on February 6; on February 10 a Finnish delegate threw a "bombshell" into the conference by introducing a resolution urging an inquiry into the unlicensed importation of arms into opium-producing countries in the Orient, "in the hope of removing one of the fundamental difficulties of the world's drug situation." According to the Geneva correspondent of the New York *World:*

> "The delegate from Finland, M. Toivola, charges that the munitions interests are the chief protagonists of China's increasing opium production. He said the war-lords forced the Chinese peasants to raise the opium poppy, thereby raising funds for the purchase of armaments and the continuation of disorders.
>
> "Out of the official total of 937,280 taels' worth of arms, imported in 1922, Japan alone supplied more than half."

Since the Geneva conference was held under League of Nations auspices, many editors fear that this revelation and the regrettable ending of this first occasion on which the United States has participated in a League discussion may be used as anti-League propaganda in this country. There is also a feeling that our delegation might have done better by "sticking" until the finish, and forcing the other nations to a vote. The American plan was under discussion, we are told; the United States was primarily responsible for the conference; therefore the American delegates should not have despaired of bringing the other delegates to their way of thinking. True, after two months of rather acrimonious discussion, the American delegation felt that it had arrived nowhere. But, say foreign correspondents, similar conferences sometimes spend months in settling far less intricate problems.

It is useless, of course, to speculate about water that has gone over the dam. The American delegation has lost its case, editors generally agree. Why? According to the Geneva correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "There are two outstanding reasons for the failure of the conference to accomplish what the Americans wished. The first is the fact that the world is too uninformed on the opium question for drastic measures, and only by reason of the conference has the world commenced to wake up to the danger of which it must rid itself. Second, Mr. Porter's instructions were so severe that he couldn't drive a hard bargain where he had nothing to offer."

The great majority of the countries represented at the conference, including China and Japan, adhered to the American plan of control of production, we are informed by the Newark *News,* which goes on to explain:

> "That is the American plan—to control the drug evil by controlling the production of opium, holding it down to such an amount that there will be no surplus over the quantity needed for medical and scientific uses. The British have argued that this is impracticable owing to the situation in China, which has no Government capable of controlling production in that country, and have reasoned that control over the factories producing prepared opium and the distributing agencies is as effectual and more practicable."

Attempts by Swedish, Japanese, and other delegates to iron out the difficulties arising over the demand by the American delegation that both the production of opium and its use be discust, were of no avail. Representative Stephen G. Porter, head of the American delegation, vainly endeavored to persuade Great Britain, France, and Holland to agree to complete suppression of the opium traffic, regardless of China, on the ground that China's inability to control the traffic could in no way justify its continuance by other Powers. The Americans maintained that the second opium conference, called on November 17, following the break-up of the first the day previous, was competent to discuss opium-smoking in all its phases. The British contended that the first conference only was competent to go into the matter. This and the plan to limit raw-opium consumption in India were the rocks on which the conference split. The withdrawal of the American delegation followed. Said Representative Porter in a memorandum to the President of the conference:

> "The joint resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States on May 15, 1924, authorizing our participation in the present conference, expressly stipulated 'that the representatives of the United States shall sign no agreement which does not fulfil the conditions necessary for suppression of the narcotic drug traffic.'
>
> "Despite over two months of discussion and repeated adjournments, it now clearly appears that the purpose for which the conference was called can not be accomplished. The reports of the various committees plainly indicate that there is no likelihood under present conditions that the production of raw opium and coca leaves will be restricted to the medicinal and scientific needs of the world. In fact, the nature of the reservations show that no appreciable reduction in raw opium is to be expected.
>
> "It is believed, by reason of the very small bulk, the ease of transportation with minimum risk of detection, and the financial gains obtainable from their illicit handling, such drugs and their derivatives can only be effectively controlled if production of raw opium and coca leaves from which they are obtained, is strictly limited to medical and scientific purposes. This the conference is unable to accomplish."

"There have been few uglier episodes in modern history than the record of the Geneva conference, which reveals political rivalry and commercial greed blocking every move to control this destructive traffic," declares the Philadelphia *North American*. Great Britain's participation in the meeting, according to the Louisville *Post*, "was tempered by thoughts of profit, for her exchequer receives 3 per cent. of the revenues derived by India from the export of opium." "Forty-six per cent. of the revenues of Singapore, for example, come from opium," asserts the Indianapolis *Star*. In fact, avers the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, "the policy of the British has not changed since the Opium War with China, following which the British forced that country to admit opium from British colonies." On the other hand, points out the Detroit *Free Press:*

> "America is no grower of poppy, no manufacturer of opium, and no exporter of the finished product. America is solely a victim of an evil whose sources, in the form of poppy-growing and opium-exporting, lie beyond her direct reach. The evil is smuggled here, and will continue to be smuggled so long as other Governments tolerate these sources of supply."

Under these circumstances, the Pittsburgh *Sun* thinks "Great Britain will have great difficulty in clearing herself of the suspicion that she is actuated by selfish and unworthy motives by standing out, almost alone, against the proposals for the abolition of the opium traffic." In view of the stone wall against which the American representatives at Geneva found themselves, maintains the Washington *Post:*

> "The withdrawal of these delegates will be approved by the people of this country. Nothing was to be gained by negotiating. The cooperation of this Government would be beneficial if all nations were striving in good faith to stamp out this evil, but when it is demonstrated that some of the most influential nations do not intend to abolish the system, it becomes absurd for the United States to concern itself in mere theoretical reforms in the Orient. . . .
>
> "More harm than good has resulted from the conference. International bad feeling has been developed. It is well that the Americans withdrew without further committing the Government to impracticable schemes or impossible demands."

The opposition to the American program, we are told by the New York *World*, was developed by the British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese delegations, the chief European nations with colonies in the East. Their arguments against the American plan are thus summarized by *The World:*

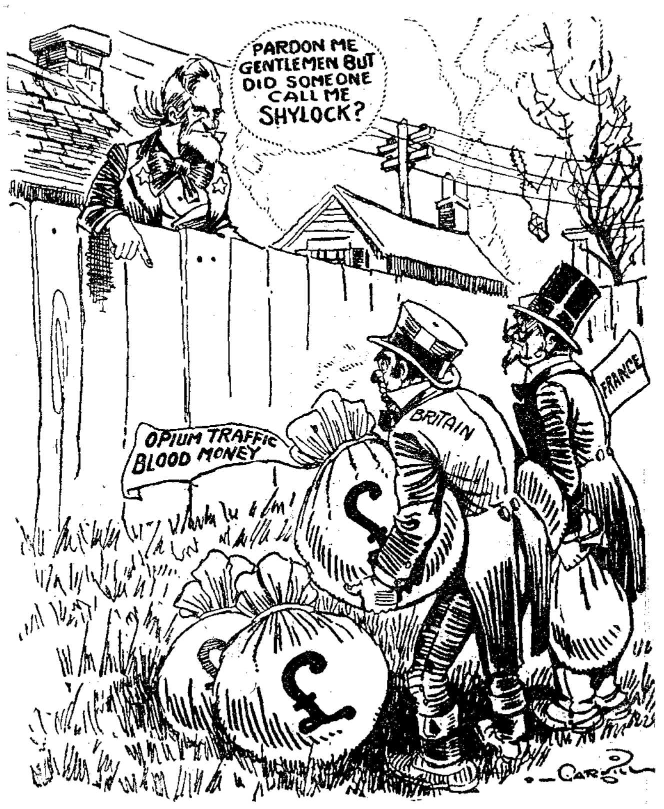
> "It is impracticable. There is a vast illicit production of opium in China which the American proposals will not touch, for the very obvious reason that nobody governs China. Prohibition of opium-production in India, for instance, will only stimulate production in China and boom the market for the smuggler. The British Government is unwilling to pledge itself to the suppression of opium-smoking when it knows beforehand that such suppression is impossible.
>
> "Neither the British Government nor any international opium board has a mandate to impose Western standards on the East.
>
> "Such, in brief, is the British argument against the American plan. It culminates in the proposal by Lord Cecil of an alternate plan: We shall accept the American theory of attempting to suppress opium-smoking progressively over a period of fifteen years. But we shall accept it on condition that the fifteen years do not begin to-morrow, but begin when China is able to comply effectively enough with the plan to make real regulation practicable."

"It must not be supposed that these nations can create new habits for the millions of opium-users by a mere legislative enactment," observes the Baltimore *Sun*. Also, we are informed by the British Bureau of Information in this country:

> "It is misleading to assume that control over drugs can be secured only by control over production of the raw products. Control over factories and distributing agencies is at least as effectual. It is far more practicable. The chief producing countries—China, Persia and Turkey—can not or will not restrict or control production, but control over factories and distribution could begin to-morrow, given international cooperation."

There is no doubt in the mind of the Jersey City *Journal* that the attitude of the European delegates opposed to the American plan was based on experience in the handling of the opium traffic in the Far East. And Representative Porter, thinks the Newark *News*, "went too far" in charging these countries with being governed solely by sordid financial motives. Several other editors criticize the American delegation for leaving the conference. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for example:

> "Withdrawal of the American delegates from the International Opium Conference is rendered more disheartening because of the feeling that this action was not imperative. Altho the American position was logically and morally sound, it was a mistake to leave the conference before it ended."


PARDON ME GENTLEMEN BUT DID SOMEONE CALL ME SHYLOCK?
OPIUM TRAFFIC BLOOD MONEY
BRITAIN
FRANCE
£
£
CARGILL

POUNDS OF FLESH

—Cargill in the South Bend *Tribune*.

"Nevertheless, the war on this great evil must go on," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "and America must not sulk in its tents." For, points out Richmond P. Hobson, president of the International Narcotic Education Association, in reply to criticisms of American statistics on the consumption of opium, some of which appeared in a December number of The Digest:

> "The per capita consumption of opium figures for the United States used in your December 6, 1924, number, are official for ten years ago. The figures for other countries published in the same table are not disputed. The figures of to-day, based on all narcotic drugs, would be far in excess. A special report of the Treasury Department, entitled 'Traffic in Narcotic Drugs,' gives the average annual importation of opium between 1910 and 1915 (prior to the passage of the Harrison Act) at 471,000 pounds, which makes thirty-six grains per capita. The average legal importation between 1916 and 1921 was twelve and one-half grains; the legal importation now is still less, but the Treasury Department estimates that over 90 per cent. of the narcotic drugs now used in the United States are smuggled. The total is more than ten times the legal importation figures.
>
> "Prior to the passage of the Harrison Act, the amount of narcotic drugs used in America was increasing half a grain per capita per year. At present the use of heroin is spreading rapidly, particularly among young people. Practically all of this narcotic drug is smuggled. These statistics give cause for serious concern, notwithstanding organized efforts to minimize the peril to America and to the world. The Geneva conference illustrates the difficulty of framing treaties and enacting domestic laws to curb the traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs, and emphasizes the urgent necessity the world over for organized education."

HYLAN BLAMED FOR THE NEW YORK SUBWAY JAM

INDECENT, DISGUSTING, HIDEOUS, shocking, are a few of the milder adjectives applied to what one newspaper editor calls "the jamming and mauling which a great proportion of the inhabitants now administer to each other as a daily rite of thankfulness for the benefits of living in the greatest city of the world." Long trains speeding for miles under the thoroughfares of the metropolis, jammed to suffocation, men and women, young and old, clean and unclean, packed as close as the proverbial sardines; station platforms dangerously thronged with pushing mobs at rush hours, and the trains filled and emptied by dint of a veritable football scrimmage at every doorway, while the closing doors squeeze in the struggling passengers with the efficiency of a hay-baling machine. Such is the state of affairs which New Yorkers take for granted and foreign visitors regard with amazement. And while the traffic has doubled in the last seven or eight years with practically no increase in the transit facilities, a long-range dispute over the responsibility for this condition and over means of improving it has been going on. "Assertions, abuse, violent epithets, flew from the City Hall. Replies, protests and denials came from the Transit Commission; interested citizens, Chambers of Commerce, women's organizations, all had lifted their voices, the press had debated the question to satiety." So the New York *Times* sizes up the transit controversy that has been raging these seven years. While, of course, New York is the chief party at interest, "ease and speed of travel in the metropolis affects the entire State and indeed the entire nation," comments the Troy *Times*, one of the many outside papers to hail with relief a definite official report on the subway situation. In Judge John V. McAvoy's report to Governor Smith, placing the chief blame for the delay in subway building on the shoulders of Mayor John F. Hylan, the New York papers hostile to the Mayor see a well-deserved condemnation and the beginning of the end of the Mayor's meteoric political career, while his supporters feel that he will gain politically from such an attack on the part of the "traction interests," one of them remarking that "if there is any truth in newspaper attacks on Hylan, then a bootlegger's label is the Lord's Prayer."

International Newsreel photograph

HE HOLDS MAYOR HYLAN RESPONSIBLE

For New York's failure to have new subways for its rapidly increasing population. Justice John V. McAvoy, who investigated the subway situation for Governor Smith, quizzing a witness during the progress of the hearings.

During the seven years that Mr. Hylan has been Mayor there has been practically no new subway-building and even extensions to the existing subways authorized in 1913 have not been completed. But this is not, apparently, from lack of discussion and planning. It seems that authority over New York transit is divided between city officials and a Transit Commission appointed by the Governor of the State. There has been a long deadlock, and last October Mayor Hylan brought definite charges against the Transit Commission. So Governor Smith appointed Justice John V. McAvoy of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court to investigate these charges and the transit situation in general, and on February 9 the McAvoy report was made public. It was, in effect, an exoneration of the Transit Commission and a condemnation of the Mayor and his aids as the chief factors in blocking rapid-transit extension. The report goes deeply into the exceedingly complicated financial, engineering, operative and regulatory phases of New York's transit situation. Of a score of specific conclusions, several call for the immediate extension of certain routes, the cessation of illegal operation of buses supplementary to the rapid-transit lines, and changes in operating methods. The matter of fares was held to be not now in question, as existing contracts carrying a five-cent rate have still three years to run, and it would take five years to complete new subways; but a transit company's attorney made public an argument for seven-cent fares on the day the McAvoy report came out. The paragraph which starts the editorial writers into quick agreement or disagreement, is the very first one in the report, and it reads as follows:

"The Transit Commissioners are not chargeable with the failure to build the much-needed new subway lines or extend the existing subways. The repeated and persistent refusals of the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt proposals for the validation of new routes and to approve contracts for construction of routes already validated or provided for in the dual contracts of 1913 completely frustrated provision for increased transit facilities."

"McAvoy's report, I believe, has great political significance," retorts Mayor Hylan from his Palm Beach vacation playground, and he continues:

"If the traction interests with the aid of their friends can get the Mayor and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment out of office, they can clean up over a billion dollars. First, they will put over an increased carfare to 8 and possibly 10 cents, which means over $60,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the people, and in four years it will amount to over $240,000,000. The McAneny-Harkness-Ryan State Transit Commission would put through their scheme of selling the traction junk to the people of the city for $600,000,000. This junk is not worth $150,000,000. There would be a profit that the people would have to pay to the traction manipulators for this junk of $450,000,000. They would also get control of the independent subway system for absolutely nothing, which we are now planning out and constructing, and which will cost the people at least $300,000,000.

"They would operate it the same as they operate the existing subways, crowding and jamming the people in the cars at all hours of the day and night.

"They would further get control of the very valuable bus franchises in the city, which are worth at least $150,000,000 more, amounting in all to the phenomenal sum of over

$1,000,000,000 with a continued crowding and jamming and fleecing the honest investing-public out of millions for the next thirty years as they have done for the past thirty years."

In another statement Mr. Hylan says that counsel for the city administration were denied an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, and that he will "continue to resist the effort of any combination of interests, old or new, to deter me from my fight for the rights of the City of New York to conduct its own transit affairs and continue the five-cent fare, as well as to secure proper and adequate service on the existing subway lines built with the people's money."

The Mayor's Commissioner of Accounts is satisfied that New York traction interests really wrote the McAvoy report, suggests that "when he was writing that report the Mayoralty all drest up in a big red bandanna handkerchief may have been dangled before McAvoy's eyes," and predicts that Mayor Hylan will be reelected next November "by a majority of not less than 500,000 votes." Mr. Hearst's papers support the Mayor, and his New York *American* agrees that the McAvoy report "insures Mayor Hylan's reelection in order that he may complete the solution of the city's traction problem." Or, as another writer in the same pro-Hylan newspaper puts it whimsically, merely because Mayor Hylan insists on a five-cent fare, "Wall Street and its newspapers claim that Hylan is a red-headed moron, that he steps on flowers, frightens children and chases his grandmother out to graze in a blizzard."

Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

ATTACKED BY THE "TRANSIT INTERESTS"

Mayor Hylan of New York who considers the McAvoy report just another plot by the transit interests to discredit him because he has kept the subway fare down to five cents.

Practically all the other New York papers agree with Justice McAvoy in blaming Mayor Hylan for the subway delays. This, as the Democratic New York *Evening Bulletin* points out, "is no Republican charge. It is no political charge, it is a charge made by a Democrat, to a Democrat, against a Democrat." The McAvoy report, says the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), is "a calm, competent, complete annihilation of the pretensions of Mayor John F. Hylan as a transit aid." The morning *World* seems to agree with the Mayor that the McAvoy report has "political significance," but with a difference, for it remarks:

> "The McAvoy report will and should dominate the politics of New York. It can and should be cited from every platform, in every newspaper, on every street-corner; for it fixes with all the authority of a judicial process the responsibility for the failure to relieve the jam, the inconvenience and the danger of New York's transit facilities.
>
> "For there were, as Justice McAvoy shows, two great methods of relief: one was to finish the existing subways; the other was to build more subways. The Mayor has for seven years prevented both kinds of relief.
>
> "He would not finish the existing subways. Yet on March 14, 1919, he and the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution promising to finish them. They are not finished now. No attempt is being made to finish them.
>
> "He would not allow new subways to be started. Out of thirty-one new routes proposed to the Mayor and his Administration only six have received approval. The only construction work actually started was a 2,500-foot extension of the Bay-Ridge line, which had been validated twenty years ago, and a little bit of subway under a school building on Washington Heights. And even on the 2,500-foot job the Mayor hesitated so long that the contractor withdrew and the work had to be given out a year later at a higher figure.
>
> "This is the kind of record which can not be dodged and can not be explained away."

The McAvoy report, in the opinion of the New York *Times* (Dem.), is a "terrible arraignment," "able, impartial, judicial, and perfectly destructive of the entire Hylan case." Turning to the political angle, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), in the Mayor's own borough, declares that the report "should make it impossible for Tammany to renominate John F. Hylan for the Mayoralty of this city." Or, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) puts it:

> "If the Democratic party wishes to retain control of the City Hall, it will nominate Justice McAvoy for Mayor. If it wishes to go down to dishonorable defeat, it will renominate Mayor Hylan."

Likewise condemning Mayor Hylan, the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* and *Evening Post* declare that the Tammany organization is responsible for the Mayor, and therefore the McAvoy report ought not only to make Hylan's reelection impossible but also, in the words of *The Evening Post*, "ought to make the election of any Tammany ticket utterly out of the question." "Up-state," the Albany *Evening Journal* (Rep.) calls the McAvoy report "a heavy blow to Mayor Hylan," and the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) similarly says of the McAvoy findings:

> "Mayor Hylan was swept into office the second time on a wave of popular emotion generated by his slogan of 'a five-cent fare' and by his promise to produce a great system of transit conveniences for the teeming city. It is now seen that his professions have been followed by a performance which, at every step, has been grotesquely futile—and worse than futile so far as it is attributable to his own extraordinary passion for blind obstruction."

The "great political significance" seen by the Mayor in the McAvoy report is no less plain to the political writers of the New York papers. There have been columns of conjecture about the political consequences to come during the months between now and the November mayoralty election, and all kinds of answers are suggested to questions like these: Will Tammany renominate Hylan? Will Hylan run in the primaries against an organization candidate? Could he carry the primaries? Will he run as an independent candidate for the election? Will there be an open fight between Smith and Hylan? How prominent a part will William Randolph Hearst play in the coming campaign? Will Hylan be eased out of the situation by being appointed to a high judicial post? Will the situation add to the influence and prestige of Governor Smith? Will it strengthen, or weaken, Tammany Hall? About the only point upon which the writers are agreed is that out of this very lawyer-like report on the intricate transit situation there will come one of the liveliest political contests in the history of the metropolis.

The public is, indeed, interested in the political aspect of this matter, but only as a side issue, thinks the Brooklyn *Times:*

> "It will want to know what Governor Smith is going to do about the condition his Commissioner reports. It will want work. It will want less language and more subways."

THE MOVE TO RETURN ALIEN PROPERTY

A QUESTION which "has troubled many upright Americans for a long time," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is brought to a head in Senator Borah's resolution requiring the return of German private property seized during the war. "It is in violation of the soundest principles of international decency and good morals to hold this property," believes the Senator from Idaho. While other Senators would retain it as security for payment of the *Lusitania* and other claims against Germany, Mr. Borah, who is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, not only would return the alien property now held, but would direct the Government to recover, by "eminent domain" proceedings, such property, ships, patent rights, and other effects as have been sold or transferred by the Alien Property Custodian, provided there seems to be an indication of fraud in the sale or transfer. A White House statement, however, gives the impression that President Coolidge fears that the return of German private property to its owners might cause other nations, which are creditors of Germany, to demand that they have a voice in its distribution. The President strongly desires to preserve the traditional American policy of returning private property seized in time of war, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and this policy is embodied in the new treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Germany. But the same Powers, which confiscated private and government property during the war, would not hesitate to demand a share of the private property now held by the United States if it were returned, it is said. Nevertheless, maintains Mr. Borah:

"Foreign citizens come here and invest their money in property; they acquire property not only under the ordinary rules of international law, but under the specific terms of a solemn treaty that it shall be protected, regardless of the fact that war may intervene between the two countries. We seized it. We have practically dissipated millions of it by the reckless way in which we have administered it, and now we refuse to turn it back to those individuals who came here under that pledge.

"Now we can, if we want to, take the immoral position that, having got them here under a treaty, we will confiscate their property; but it will be worth more to us to observe the laws of proper decency and honesty than it will to collect this amount of money."

Certainly, admits the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the question of German-seized property has not been dealt with by the United States in any consistent or logical way." As the Newark *News* explains:

"The property is being held in trust as security for the payment of American claims against Germany. Arrangements were made at the Paris Financial Conference for the payment of these claims in annual instalments out of the reparations collected under the Dawes plan. Senator Borah demands that we shall pay the German nationals at once and take our chances upon collecting from Germany the money she owes our nationals."

"It is now six years since this question arose, and it is high time steps were taken to disentangle the whole mess," declares the Boston *Globe*. Originally, the value of this sequestrated property was said to be more than $500,000,000, but a number of sales have diminished its value to less than $400,000,000, it was announced a few months ago. To quote the New York *World:*

'This property represents private investments by German citizens in the United States before the war. The investments were made in good faith. To withhold them permanently would be against international morals. To confiscate any of their property to ourselves or our nationals finally under any conditions would be bad policy, whatever its standing in international law. Senator Borah is right. Whatever comes of collecting our claims against Germany, this private property of German citizens should be returned to them."

In the opinion of Senator Simmons, on the other hand, the United States should hold the property of German nationals until there is reasonable assurance that Germany is going to meet the claims against her. In fact, Senator Borah, by advocating a contrary course, "is playing the German game," asserts the Brooklyn *Citizen*, while the New York *Times* points out that Mr. Borah's Senate resolution "goes dead against the plans of Congress, the efforts of the Coolidge Administration, and the terms of our treaty with Germany." Continues this paper:

"The Senator knows well that he can accomplish nothing except to make a speech and lay down what he believes to be the correct doctrine. The acts against which he protests as immoral have been sanctioned both by court decisions and international agreements."

The New York *Herald Tribune* also has some decided opinions about Senator Borah's proposal:

"The Senator is speaking as a sophisticated theorist and not as a practical lawyer when he says that application of this property to the satisfaction of American claims would violate international law. What is the international law of to-day on this subject? It is contained in the Treaty of Versailles and the kindred Paris Peace Treaties and in the Treaty of Berlin. These conventions were signed by thirty-two nations, not including the five British dominions. They establish international law as it now is. Of what validity is it to invoke against them a Prussian-United States Treaty of more than a half century ago which was violated by Germany while we were still a neutral and was ignored by her as well as by us after April 6, 1917?

"The Berlin Treaty specifically confirmed our right under the Versailles Treaty to apply the proceeds of all property, rights and interests of German nationals within our territory to the settlement of claims or debts of our nationals, or of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities after July 31, 1914. The property held by the Alien Property Custodian is a treaty trust. It may properly be used to pay the awards made by the Mixed Claims Commission. But in case it is not so used, it ought certainly to be held as collateral against gradual payment of those claims under the arrangements recently made in the Dawes plan protocol. This trust fund is without legal or moral taint. Germany annulled the old Prussian Treaty by her actions. It is political casuistry to maintain that we are still subject to a one-sided obligation under it."

The American claims against Germany, we are informed by the Baltimore *Sun*, are of two kinds:

"Those amounting to about $255,000,000 for the Army of Occupation costs, and those private and governmental claims for war damages now in process of adjudication by the American-German Mixed Claims Commission. Of the war-damage claims, awards to the extent of nearly $100,000,000 have already been made. Estimates of the aggregate of all awards when finally approved vary from $200,000,000 to over $300,000,000.

"Arrangement for payment of the Army of Occupation costs was negotiated with the Allies two years ago. At the recent Paris Conference this so-called Wadsworth agreement was revised and incorporated in the text approved by the United States and all the Allied nations. The Paris Conference also approved the allocation of 2¼ per cent. of all receipts under the Dawes plan to cover the payment of American war damage claims.

"Prior to the Paris Conference, Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, argued that the German property in this country should be confiscated outright to satisfy American war damage claimants, arguing that Great Britain had taken that step. As against this view-point, it is said here that Great Britain, having taken a step of questionable legality under international law, is anxious that we should follow her precedent, so that in the future foreign investors may not feel this country a safer place of deposit for their funds than England.

"The present German contention is that the 'suitable provision' for the satisfaction of American claims demanded by the Berlin Treaty has now been made. The first step to this end, it is claimed, was taken when the Reichstag approved the Dawes plan, on the understanding that its payment would cover all war charges against Germany. The second and conclusive step, the Germans argue, was the signing of the Paris agreement by the official American envoys, putting us on record as a recipient of reparations under that plan.

"In answer to the objection that the Dawes plan may fail to work, it is pointed out that this plan is regarded as the only possible means by which Germany can meet her reparations obligations."

HUNGER IN IRELAND

THERE ARE NO WILD ROSES "blooming 'round the door" to-day in Athlone, and its hearthstones and others in Western Ireland upon which peat fires have burned without interruption for a hundred years are cold this winter, according to Dublin dispatches. "The Irish just now have little time for roses," observes the Boston *Telegram.* "Every ounce of energy is needed to keep alive the spark of life. Financially weak, with little real prestige, the Free State Government can do little or nothing. Ireland needs help from stronger sources." *The Gaelic American*, of New York, however, takes an opposite view when it declares that cabled reports of conditions are "grossly exaggerated." Besides, adds this Irish-American paper, "the time has passed for Ireland to stand as a mendicant before the nations of the world." Be that as it may, the fact remains, according to the New York *Evening World,* that for more than a century the cry of distress has gone up periodically from Ireland, because of the failure of the potato crop, resulting in famine. "To-day," we are told by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "the shadow of famine shrouds the land once more." The causes of this distress, says this paper briefly, are as follows:

> "In the western counties the potato crop is ruined, and wheat and oats have rotted before they could be harvested. Continued rains have occasioned a fuel shortage. It has been impossible to dry the peat, which lies uncut in the bogs. Hearth fires in homes along the western littoral and hinterland have been extinguished, inducing a train of misery and disease."

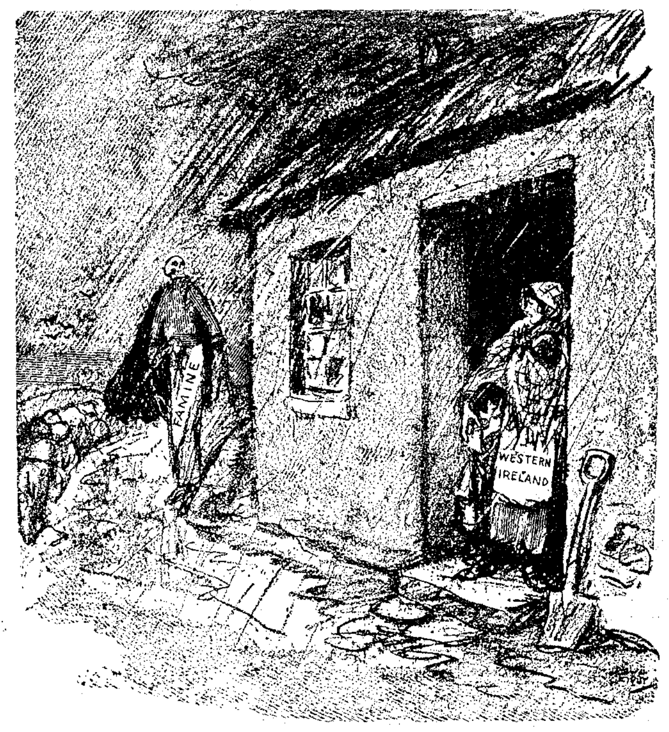
"The Free State Government appears to be doing what it can to alleviate the suffering," remarks *The Evening World,* "but the latest indications are that distress is increasing." In a cablegram to *The Evening World* from President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, we are told that—

> "The greater part of the district affected by distress has long been recognized as a congested area where soil is poor. The consequent seasonal hardship has necessitated annual measures for relief, the extent of which depends on weather and harvest conditions.
>
> "The problem requires to be tackled in a big way and will not be met by the perennial relief measures heretofore adopted. The Government, recognizing this, has already provided in the Land Act machinery for dealing with the congestion. Further measures toward development of fisheries and rural industries are contemplated. The full effect of these measures can not be felt for some time. Meanwhile, government measures are being usefully supplemented by efforts of charitable organizations.
>
> "The distress this year is considerably greater than normal, but comparison with 1847 is, I am glad to say, not justified. There is no question of famine in that sense."

Seven hundred and fifty thousand persons, scattered throughout four hundred and seventy-five hamlets, are said by a Dublin dispatch to be affected by the famine. The Government has been prompt with measures for the alleviation of distress, providing meals for school children, and also distributing coal and wood at nominal prices where the fuel supply has failed. We read in a cablegram to the Chicago *Daily News* that—

> "Some $1,250,000 has been appropriated by the Free State Government to provide employment on the roads and in the afforestation of the country districts. In the towns another $1,250,000 has been provided for the unemployment fund. Altogether the Government is spending more than $5,000,000 on roads and drainage.
>
> "The crop failure was partial and the harvests are officially described as subnormal, but as the people in the congested districts are normally on the verge of starvation, any subnormality drives them over into its depths.
>
> "Congested districts in an underpopulated country sound anomalous, but the explanation is that in the last century the people were driven off the fertile land to make way for the cattle, and they are now herded together on barren holdings which are too small for their support."

"It is unfortunate," says the Philadelphia *North American*, "that political animosities prevented earlier efforts to deal with the problem of distress in Western Ireland." *The Irish World*, of New York, charges the Cosgrave régime with "remaining callously indifferent while the distress bulked bigger and bigger, day by day." The Louisville *Post* also remarks that "the position of the Free State Government is generally recognized as weaker than it was a year ago," and the neighboring *Courier-Journal* notes that "conditions in Ireland are the worst since 1881." Of the present distress this Kentucky paper says:



WALKING THE ROADS
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

> "In all probability it will have an effect on the political situation. This month a miniature general election will be held to fill the vacancies in the Dublin Parliament caused by a schism in the Free State ranks and the walking out of the disaffected members who formed themselves into a new faction. De Valera and his radical Republicans have been unusually active of late to win over these former Free State partizans, and no doubt he will try to make political capital of the famine and the work of the Government to relieve the suffering.
>
> "These facts, however, stand out, that Ireland is uncomplaining and that the Government is doing its best to cope with the added problem. It is seeking to meet its own difficulties without calling for outside aid, as could be expected of this plucky little Government and these plucky people."

The New York *Gaelic American* also assures us that—

> "There is no need whatever to beg for charity and ask Americans to give their mite to keep the Irish people from starvation. The Irish people, fortunately, are not starving. There are ample means in the hands of the Irish Government to cope with the situation. Let the Irish themselves stand in their own shoes and solve their own knotty problems."

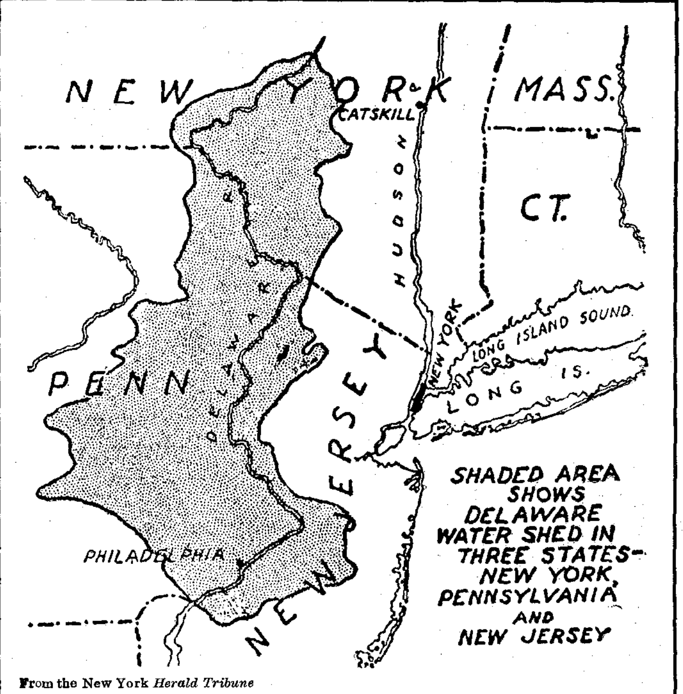
Nevertheless, recalls the Brooklyn *Times:*

> "When, more than three-quarters of a century ago, the population of Ireland was cut in two and millions died of starvation and cholera by the roadside, the United States was the first to send relief. If by any mischance those to whom the government of a portion of Ireland has been somewhat grudgingly granted by Great Britain are unable to cope with the conditions prevailing there, American aid will not be sought in vain. The agencies that saved Belgium and other ravished and smitten sections of Europe from the calamities that followed the Great War, will not be found lacking if Ireland calls."

THREE STATES TO DIVIDE A RIVER

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT interstate agreements ever drafted in the United States, writes Howard Mingos in the New York *Times*, is the compact under which the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York may apportion the water and power resources of the Delaware River. "There have been two water famines in North Jersey within two years," we are informed, "and the matter of providing water for their large cities is a pressing problem in all three States." But the "treaty," in the opinion of the New York *World*, "is also an interesting document in the argument between people who desire an ever-increasing centralization of power in Washington and those who wish to see Government decentralized." The neighboring *Herald Tribune*, however, sees in it the possibility of "one of the most important engineering projects of modern times, which will assure the health and welfare of millions unborn." For the plan, if carried out, will provide a proper water supply for at least a hundred years to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and will prevent possible water shortages in Northern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. The New York *World* thus describes the negotiations:

"The treaty has its source in the desire of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to use the waters of the Delaware River for city water supply and for power development. Since the Delaware is a boundary stream, flowing not within any one of these States but between all three, any disposition of its waters goes beyond a classic definition of State's rights and raises questions of interstate authority. What policy were these three States to follow?



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE $500,000,000 MAY BE SPENT

To insure an adequate water supply for New York City, Philadelphia, Trenton, and other populous sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. The area of the Delaware River watershed is given as 10,444 square miles. Of this, 6,076 square miles are in Pennsylvania, 2,387 in New York, and 1,979 in New Jersey.

"One answer would have been to admit their helplessness in the face of a complicated problem, refer the whole affair to Washington, and ask Congress for a law. This time New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania dealt directly with one another through Commissioners authorized by each State legislature. And these Commissioners have promptly reached an agreement, satisfactory to all three States, written into a workable treaty.

"Such use of the treaty-making power of the States points a way for a healthy decentralization of authority. Particularly as more questions arise concerning water-power development and the transmission of electric current across State lines, we believe the States will have a useful precedent before them."

"It is a question of defining rights in advance, rather than of fighting over them afterward, as several Western States are doing at present," explains the New York *Herald Tribune*. "Reduced to its essential features, the agreement calls for the equal distribution of the water supply among three States," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the neighboring *Record* goes on to explain:

"It is planned by the use of dams to impound the water when the river is running full, and also to create water-powers. It is not less a purpose to provide for the drainage of towns along the river, so that the quality of the water will be greatly improved. Ultimately Philadelphia will benefit from this, but the more immediate beneficiary is the city of Trenton, which is entirely dependent upon the Delaware, and quite unable to prevent the pollution of the river by towns in New York and Pennsylvania. Thus all the towns using the water of the river will be benefited, and the supply of water will be increased and regulated.

"New York will reach the limits of its present water supply in nine years and Philadelphia is facing the need of new supplies or a greater use of the present sources. Northern New Jersey has been alarmed at the demands of these two great cities and has been apprehensive that its own needs would be sacrificed. The tri-State agreement averts this danger and at the same time assures the two great cities of increased supplies that will meet the needs of many years. The agreement of the three State legislatures, and also of Congress, is essential to the execution of this plan, but as it provides for the needs of the three States directly concerned, and is concurred in by all the commissioners, there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty with the legislatures or with Congress."

A writer in the Sunday *Herald Tribune*, John Walker Harrington, tells us that—

"Each State, by the compact, secures the right to develop within its own boundaries any Delaware tributary or part of one under its own laws and regulations, provided that not more than three-fifths of the drainage area within its borders are tapped. No water can be taken at all if the flow falls below a certain figure.

"There is no detailed report available as to the force which might be obtained by using the flow of the Delaware. One commercial company has made a rough estimate of 250,000 horse-power daily, or very nearly half as much as might be developed from Muscle Shoals."

Pennsylvania editors warn their readers against New York members of the commission, and New York papers return the compliment. But the Newark *News*, apparently on the theory that suspicion begins at home, has this to say:

"Newark and New Jersey have been badly 'stung' in water-supply developments in the past. Through alleged 'vested rights' to divert water from streams, this city, Jersey City and others have been compelled to surrender millions of dollars to private interests.

"There are literally hundreds of such diversion rights on the Delaware and its tributaries in New Jersey and the other two States, that have been granted piecemeal during more than a century and a quarter. The public does not know about them or the details. Many of these alleged rights have not been heard of since they were obtained by those who sought them. But under the proposed terms of the treaty, every one of these dead and supposed lifeless 'contracts' could be revived and the holders, the heirs or assigns of the ones granted the privileges, could come forward and set up the claim for vested right. The treaty, which would have a force exceeding statutory powers, would confirm those 'rights' at the expense of the State.

"Not only that, but if there were enough of such 'rights' uncovered, then the allotment of water from the Delaware and its tributaries, supposed to go to the State, would in fact go to these private holders of unused 'privileges.' The compact as drafted distinctly declares that the total of these private diversion rights must be deducted from the apportionment of the water to the State in which the private 'rights' exist. There might not be a drop of public water left, and the cost of recapture would be billions.

"Caution demands, therefore, that with the presentation of the proposed Tri-State Delaware River Treaty, every danger against such exploitation of the public's needs should be eliminated from the draft."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The military age is that within which civilians do mighty little clamoring for war.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

The two most influential ladies are the one on the dollar and Mrs. Grundy.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

It's a wonder money doesn't blush when made to talk the way it does by some people.—*Des Moines Tribune.*

Politeness these days consists of offering a lady your seat when you get off the street-car.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

"Government fleet not going out of business."—*Headline.* Most of it, in fact, is not going out at all.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

People of the United States would own 87 per cent. of the world's autos if they were paid for.—*Columbia Record.*

"I miss my husband," wails an Arkansas woman. Aim lower, madam.—*Des Moines Capital.*

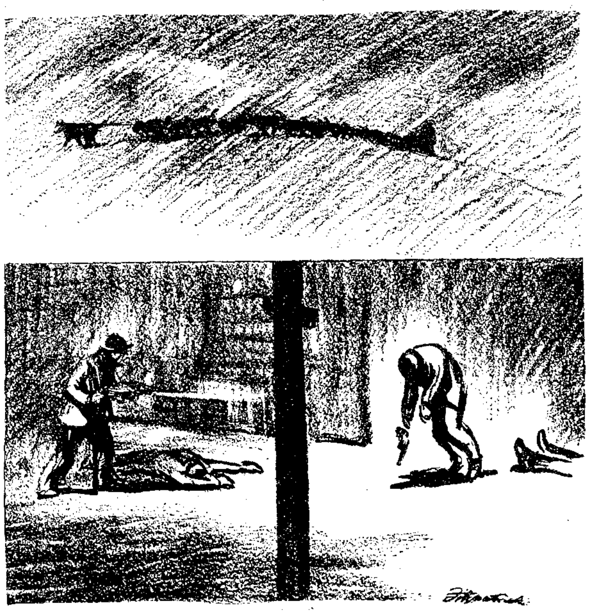
Of course Mr. Rockefeller is an uplifter. Look at the price of gasoline.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Little things count. Frequently they count better than the men they caddy for.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

A Chicago minister who said the Bible was "inspiring, but not inspired," is now resigning, tho not resigned.—*Dallas News.*

In "pork-barrel" appropriations, it's difficult to hold the congressional "noes" to the grindstone.—*Wall Street Journal.*

For some reason, the idea of most legislators is that if people break a law the only thing to do is pass another.—*Detroit News.*



HUMAN VALUES IN ALASKA AND HERRIN

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Says an alarmist: "Jazz is turning us into barbarians." Well, there is some satisfaction in knowing what is doing it.—*Toledo Blade.*

One thing the World War probably did for America is to make future warfare a strictly cash business.—*New York Evening World.*

Paavo Nurmi will now attempt to run two miles in less than nine minutes. What a commuter that lad would make!—*New York Herald Tribune.*

If Russia imposes a head tax on persons who wish to remove to that country to live, it ought to be known as the tariff on ivory. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Precarious condition of that chap who was terribly mashed up while handling slate ought to be a stern warning to coal dealers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Uncle Sam is to erect a barbed wire fence at El Paso to keep out the rum-runners. If they ever spill any of the stuff on the fence, good-by fence.—*Los Angeles Express.*

President Coolidge is reported to advocate the use of suspenders. He always did believe in placing responsibility where it belongs.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Mr. Rohan says that owners of beautiful things ought to regard themselves merely as trustees for the people who will possess them later. Husbands of film-stars, please note.—*Punch.*

We understand Mrs. Annie Bill is starting another schism in the Christian Science church. That church may have the Bill but to date they haven't developed the coo.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Still, affections that can be alienated can't be worth the sum asked for them.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Sometimes a man thinks women have no sense because he only knows the popular ones.—*Columbia Record.*

Young people would have less objection to eight hours' sleep if it didn't keep them at home.—*Toledo Blade.*

The new puzzles, they say, are increasing woman's vocabulary. On to Newcastle with the coals.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Science can now dissipate rain-clouds by shooting sand at them; so we'll have to carry umbrellas just the same.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Trotzky is publishing a book called "My Mistakes." We wonder if it starts with "I was born at ——."—*Punch.*

Nurmi manages to make every race he enters a Finnish race.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Germany would like to get the "Watch on the Rhine" out of hock.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

Wheat seems to be doing its utmost to save the farmers from more Congressional legislation.—*Marion Star.*

"Nothing makes the modern girl blush," says a woman writer. How about the drug store? —*Kitchener (Ont.) Record.*

The trouble with Prohibition enforcement seems to be that the juries are no better than the people.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Parent Eskimos never punish their children—perhaps just because being an Eskimo is punishment enough.—*Columbia Record.*

We learn from a daily paper that wood used for making gramophones has to be kept for thirty years. It's not long enough.—*Punch.*

The most important problem just now in sartorial circles—clothes hangars or mooring-masts for balloon trousers?—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Los Angeles animal trainer is teaching a tiger to play the saxophone. What's the matter with the S. P. C. A.?—*Los Angeles Express.*

If the present government in Russia behaves badly enough it can bring back a czar whether it wants to or not.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

That Kansas Governor who is charged with paroling convicts for pay may have confused the word parole with pay-roll.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A food research expert has discovered that sauerkraut contains more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol. This intoxicant will have to go.—*New York Evening World.*

The queen of Spain, we read, has a typewriter of white enamel and gold, with ivory keys. Sti!l juxt as rOttgn w ork cvn b: doone on it.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

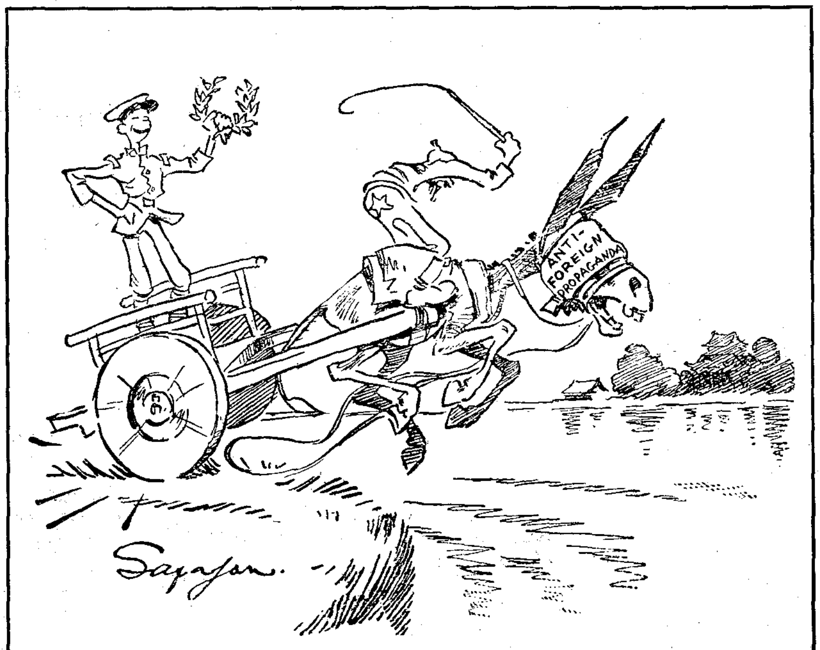
Let President Coolidge beware of the 100 per centers—recently he criticized our domestic wide-bottom trousers, and now he is accused of favoring foreign ties.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Scientists have unearthed five glyptodons, not to mention a scelidotherium, on the Argentine pampas. That probably marks the spot where the aboriginal Patagonians threw away their old cross-word puzzles.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT BOLSHEVISM MEANS IN CHINA

BOLSHEVISM IS IMPOSSIBLE in China, because the Chinese as a people can not absorb Western ideology, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, who adds that China differs from other nations in that everything which thrives there must be indigenous, or so thoroughly acclimated as to have become altogether a new plant, and, therefore, to an extent indigenous. Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism, Aristotelian Philosophy, one and all, survive in China only as Chinese products, it is contended, and Chinese Buddhism is "like nothing else on earth." We read then:



A BRITISH CHINESE VIEW

THE MULE: "This is what comes of making me go the Moscow pace."

—*North China Herald* (Shanghai).

"China took her Constitution from the United States and France; yet no one can any longer find any resemblance between China's form of government and that of those two nations in the events of Peking. The social and economic doctrines of Bolshevism are so different from the ideals of the average Chinese as to be altogether impossible ever of adoption in this country. The Bolsheviks know that, and are finding that any propaganda activity is futile. The suggestion then that either Sun Yat Sen or Feng Yu Hsiang is a Bolshevik is to say that they are no longer Chinese, that their view-points have become foreignized, Russified, which is absurd."

C. T. Wang is a third Chinese leader named by this Shanghai correspondent as being supposed to be Bolshevik, and with the others to be closely connected with Moscow. They are rumored to be adjutants of the Soviet envoy Karakhan, we are told, and the country is being stirred to believe that the accession of these men to power will mean that "the entire country will turn Red, even as Red as Soviet Russia." Parenthetically, it may be recalled that Sun Yat Sen is reported to be mortally ill with cancer. But he and the others named, according to the *Trans-Pacific's* correspondent, are not Bolsheviks, and he tells us further:

"The term Bolshevik must be limited to include only such persons as accept the social and economic ideas of Communism as advocated by the Russian Communist party—ideas which are abhorred in Western Europe and Japan. No one else is a Bolshevik, no matter how much he may sympathize with the various aspirations of Soviet Russia. In China for several years Russia and Germany have been the least unpopular of European nations, for no other reason than that these nations were unpopular with the Western nations. China, Russia and Germany were birds of a feather—all believing themselves to be suffering from what they call Western Imperialism.

"During the various negotiations between China and Russia for a resumption of friendly relations, many Chinese were watchful lest the Russian emissaries interfere with the internal affairs of China, with the social foundations of the nation, with the family system, and the ownership of land. Altho it is an undoubted fact that a certain amount of propaganda was done, it is also a fact, that except in the city of Canton, the activities of the Russians were ineffective. In Canton, Sun Yat Sen's policy of antagonizing the merchant class and his declarations in favor of Russia hurt him as much as it did the Russians. But the constant pounding of Sun Yat Sen by foreign newspapers in China had the unfortunate effect of impressing the Chinese, not with his Bolshevism, as was intended, but with his anti-foreignism. And anti-foreignism is popular in China at this moment."

We are next informed that the Anfu Club took up the anti-Bolshevik cry because they wanted to convince Japan and the Western Powers that only in their circle could safety be attained. At once, it is said, their own crimes were forgotten in the general dislike for Bolsheviks and Bolshevism. Influenced by Anfu propaganda, it is averred, foreigners in China became convinced that Sun Yat Sen, Feng Yu Hsiang, C. T. Wang, and other opponents of Anfuism, were Bolsheviks, and this informant confesses that:

"For a time every one, including the writer of these lines, was carried away by the general dread of the 'Red' movement. Every one took up the cry. But a careful analysis of the situation convinced one that there was more propaganda than truth in the statements of the Anfuites, and that anything emanating from such a source must be taken with a grain of salt.

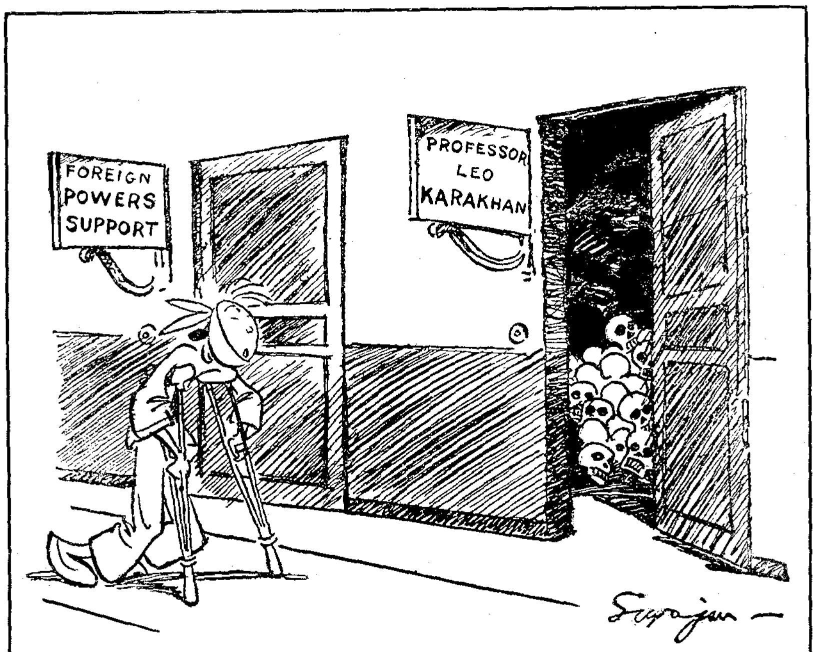
"Concluding, then, that the statements about these men are untrue, one must go beyond into the causes which gave rise to such statements. When the Anfu Club came into power, they realized that they were despised in China because of their connection with the Nishihara Loans, which are as unpopular to-day as they were in 1919. They knew that they could easily make terms with Japan by recognizing the Nishihara Loans, and with France by recognizing the Gold Franc, and with the United States by making arrangements to pay the Lincheng claim. In other words, by settling some outstanding question with these three Legations, they could get support and recognition. The British Legation, which is infinitely more important than any in Peking except the Japanese, could not be reached in that way. There was no big, outstanding issue upon which a settlement could be reached, except the problem of illegal taxation in the Provinces, which the Anfu Club could not touch. They, therefore, raised the cry of 'Bolshevism,' more to frighten the huge and important British commercial and industrial interests, which naturally are fearful lest any such movement appear in this country. And to a large extent they were successful. The average foreigner in China is more worried by the possibility of the appearance of Bolshevism in China than by anything else.

To him, the menace is a reality and presents itself before him as including such enormities as the abolition of private property, the nationalization of industry, etc."

But to the average Chinese, we are told, these questions do not arise, for his mind is all occupied with "unequal treaties," and with the ending of foreigners' privileges in China. So when Sun Yat Sen preaches these things, he is popular, we are advised, and when he is called a Bolshevik because he preaches these things, the word Bolshevik becomes popular. In a word, this correspondent argues, the Westerners are making popular in China a word they abhor by opposing it unremittingly, while "they do not understand that their definition of the word and the Chinese concept of the ideas it symbolizes are quite different." We read then:

"It is impossible to believe that beyond the recognition of the Nishihara Loans Japan has a vital interest in the perpetuation of the Anfu Club in China. Japan's basic interest in China is trade, commerce and industry. The really big men in Japan must realize that there can be no stability, no peace in China, as long as this club is in power in Peking. They must have been informed by their local agents that the Yangtze Valley, Manchuria and the Southwest will never accept Anfu leadership. They may have been told by the Army, by the General Staff intelligency, that Anfuism is favorable to Japan, but they must also remember the price they paid in 1919-1920 for Anfuism, and they must anticipate that it will cost them as much again should the Chinese people ever become convinced that the Anfu Club has been perpetrated on China by Japan and Japanese agents in China. The thing then comes down to a problem of common sense. If Sun Yat Sen and Feng Yu-Hsiang are not Bolsheviks but are anti-foreign, Japan has to handle the problem which their accession to power presents as a study in anti-foreignism in China, which may or may not include Japan.

"Now, many who understand the character of these men are convinced that their anti-foreignism does not include Japan, but is aimed principally at Great Britain and the United States, and that Japan knows and understands and even sympathizes with their attitude. Should this be true, Japan's program in China has again become narrow-minded. For when anything starts against any foreigners, it sooner or later includes all foreigners. If Japan, then, is supporting the Anfu Club in its propaganda against so-called Bolshevism, which propaganda is only strengthening the anti-foreign movement in China, then Japan is preparing trouble for herself as well as her 'foreign friends.'"



A BRITISH CHINESE QUERY

"Young China is going to the doctor—but to which one?"

—*North China Herald* (Shanghai).

But this informant's conviction that the Chinese can never become Bolshevized, however convincingly presented, should be remembered in connection with an address delivered by Dr. Ma Soo to the students and faculty of Fuh Tan University in which, we read in *The Trans-Pacific*, he issued a warning against Bolshevism and Communism in China, accusing the emissaries of Moscow of making a wholesale distribution of gold among the students and teachers of China, and among the Chinese press. This weekly reminds us that Dr. Ma was formerly the official representative of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the United States, and that he is one of the best known of Chinese writers and publicists. It goes on to relate:

"In his address, which was closely listened to by more than 500 students, Dr. Ma prefaced his remarks by saying that he was one of the first to advocate the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, but that since returning to China he had become aware of the Communistic propaganda which the Soviet has been and is spreading in this country, and as a result he felt it incumbent upon himself to warn the students of the dangers which lurk in the new and strange doctrines and 'isms' of Moscow.

"'The worst phase of Soviet propaganda in China,' declared Dr. Ma Soo, 'is the use of Russian gold for the accomplishment of its purposes. I have positive proof of the use of Soviet money in the Chinese schools, both among the students and teachers and, probably worse to relate, I also have proof of its being used to influence the Chinese press. I know of one newspaper in Central China which turned from yellow to pink and from pink to red within a few weeks, and the reason was that the editor had been brought under the influence of gold supplied from Moscow.'

"In the course of his remarks, Dr. Ma emphasized his friendship for Russia and the Russian people, and said that China's long boundary with Russian territory made it necessary for China to pursue a friendly policy toward Russia. He then explained that Moscow has already thrown over the doctrines of Communism inside of Russia because the Soviet officials found them unworkable, but that in spite of this they are trying to create discord in China by propagating their 'isms' in this country, and using most questionable methods in so doing."

As to anti-foreignism in China, to which allusion is made above, *The Trans-Pacific* reminds us editorially that predictions of a second Boxer outbreak may be traced back through press and magazine articles dealing with that country for more than twenty years, or virtually ever since the suppression of the 1900 rising when the Legations at Peking were besieged throughout the summer, and allied troops cut their way from the sea to the capital. This weekly believes that—

"Any idea that can retain life for so long a period can not be discounted as without basis or as ephemeral in nature. Anti-foreign sentiment does exist in China, is deep-rooted in the heart of the average Chinese, but it is a latent sentiment and does not form an actuating force in daily life. It is impossible on the basis of tangible data to reach the conclusion that a rising like that of the fanatical Boxers is near at hand; it is equally impossible to deny that the Boxer lesson is slowly fading from the minds of the present generation and that the anti-foreign feeling of the Chinese is steadily assuming more definite and menacing form, but the facts indicate that this is incidental rather than intentional.

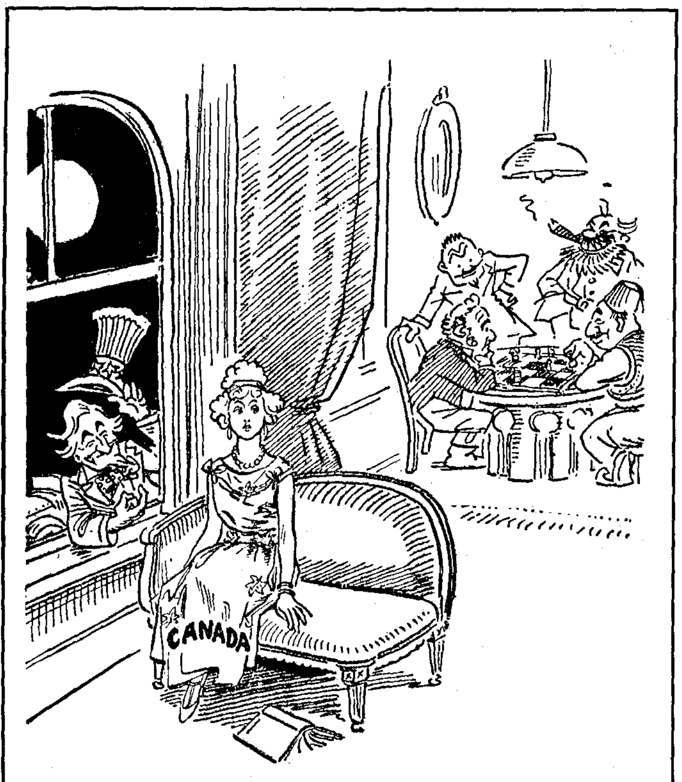
"There has always existed a certain amount of anti-missionary feeling in China, especially in the southern and western provinces. It has been fanned into a more violent flame recently."

Speaking of the "wave of anti-Christian and anti-foreign propaganda now sweeping through China," the Shanghai *North China Herald* remarks:

"In the opinion of not a few men who know China and are by no means given to exaggerate, an explosion of some sort appears inevitable in the not distant future, Canton usually being regarded as the most likely stage for such an event. This danger, however, if realized, might possibly prove in the long run the least of evils likely to result from present tendencies. We can not believe that even the disastrous policy of sickly sentiment toward the Young China party, who have done their utmost to ruin China, which was born of the Washington Conference, would stay the Powers from acting vigorously if anything like another Boxer outbreak occurred. What appears to us more probable is that the present propaganda is part of a wide-spread movement working up to a general repudiation of the treaties."

CANADA'S GROWING INDEPENDENCE

"CANADA FIRST, then Empire—not Empire first, then Canada," is the cry of some Canadian editors who believe that a Canada working in complete economic unity with her neighbors on the American continent must "inevitably come." "So why not now?" they ask. At the same time, as the Vancouver *Sun* sees it, "to-day this potentially great Dominion lies midway between being a tail-end of England and an exploitation field for the United States." In connection with this observation it is interesting to note Geneva dispatches which report that Canada has registered with the League of Nations her convention signed with the United States and Great Britain for the preservation of fisheries in the North Pacific. Her act in doing this has created unusual interest, we are told, because it is the first time she has made direct registration of a treaty. Previously she acted through Great Britain, as her intermediary. We are further informed that League opinion at Geneva is inclined to view her present procedure as a manifestation of Canadian independence in international relations, which is being compared to Ireland's registration with the League of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, against which Great Britain protested. London press dispatches remind us that this fisheries treaty, known as the Halibut Treaty, was signed at Washington in March, 1923, and we read further:



ENGLISH SATIRE

"Why Girls Leave Home"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

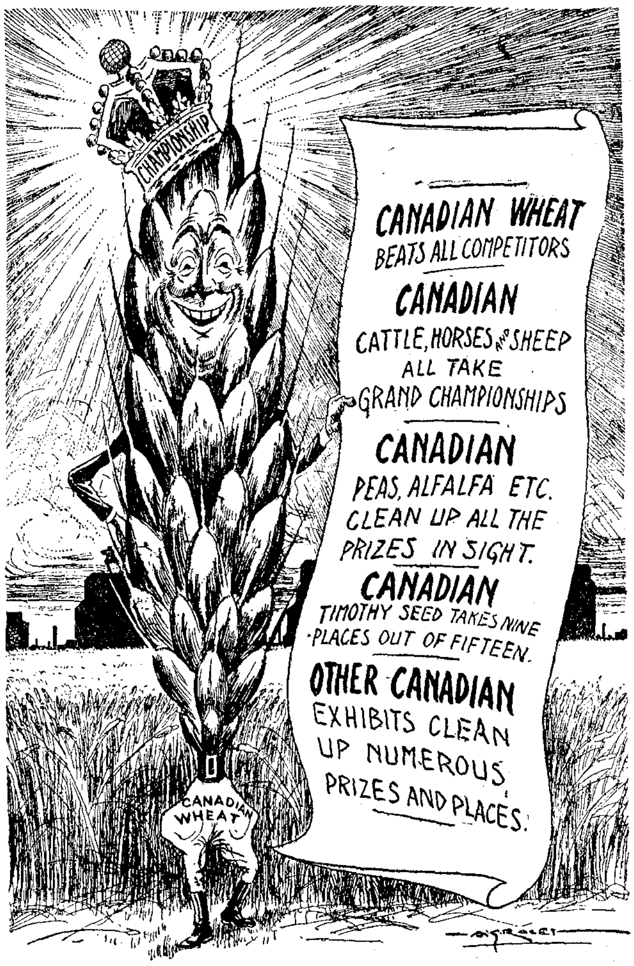
"Its importance in the history of the development of the foreign relations of the Dominions lies in the fact that it is signed by the Canadian Plenipotentiary, and that the British Ambassador in Washington did not sign it. At the time, this fact gave rise to questions in the House of Commons, but the Government has not seen its way to lay on the table its correspondence with the Governor-General of Canada on the subject.

An Ottawa dispatch to the New York *World* cites a statement issued to the press by the Canadian Government, to the effect that in registering her convention with the United States with the Secretariat of the League of Nations for the preservation of the fisheries in the North Pacific, Canada acted under the requirements of Article 18 of the League Covenant and "therefore there is no possibility of protest from Great Britain." We read also in this dispatch that:

> "Article 18 of the Covenant reads: 'Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.'
>
> "Government spokesmen here deny that there is any analogy between the registration of the Canadian-American Treaty and the registration of the Anglo-Irish Treaty against which Britain protested. Britain's protest concerned the application of Article 18 to inter-imperial arrangements or those not affecting a foreign Power. The Canadian fisheries treaty with the United States, however, is purely international in character, and its registration is held as clearly called for under the Article."

As viewed in Washington, say press dispatches from that city, Canada's procedure in this matter is "construed as constituting, in a measure at least, a declaration of independence in foreign relations." At the same time—

"It was pointed out Canada has been a full-fledged member of


CHAMPIONSHIP
CANADIAN WHEAT BEATS ALL COMPETITORS
CANADIAN CATTLE, HORSES & SHEEP ALL TAKE GRAND CHAMPIONSHIPS
CANADIAN PEAS, ALFALFA ETC. CLEAN UP ALL THE PRIZES IN SIGHT.
CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED TAKES NINE PLACES OUT OF FIFTEEN.
OTHER CANADIAN EXHIBITS CLEAN UP NUMEROUS PRIZES AND PLACES.
CANADIAN WHEAT

CANADIAN PRIDE

"The greatest land in the world for workers, not drones. Will detractors of Canada, particularly those in England, please take note?"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

the League from the outset. In fact, the votes of the British Empire in the League have been one of the chief subjects of discussion by the irreconcilable Senators in presenting their arguments against American participation in the League."

Recurring to the Vancouver *Sun*, we find it preaching the gospel of "a great virile new Canadianism" to take the place of "drift and stagnancy," and it adds that in the coming year the country faces three roads upon which she may seek her fame and fortune.

> "1. She can set out to be a 'little England,' a mere colony for the exploitation of British industry and British statesmanship.
>
> "2. She can choose the way of economic unity with the United States.
>
> "3. She can develop a real nationality of her own, dependent upon her own traditions and her own national philosophy.
>
> "The first course is the way of rust, rot and atrophy. The grown-up child who remains in swaddling clothes, rocked forever in his mother's cradle before his father's hearthstone, can only have a stagnant mind and a stunted body.
>
> "The second course is the way of drift. It is the direction in which Canada is drifting to-day. During 1923 Canada imported $141,331,847 worth of goods from the United Kingdom and $540,988,034 worth from the United States.
>
> "Can Canada, with her pitiful little population of 9,000,000 fine British people, afford to be swallowed up in United States' 110 mongrel millions?
>
> "Absolutely the only hope for Canada's prosperity and happiness lies in the development of an individual nationalism to which Canadians can pin their industrial, artistic, literary, commercial and productive efforts."

Canada has inherited great traditions of the Empire, this Vancouver daily goes on to say, and, traditions of the Empire will maintain the Empire, "but they will never make Canada go ahead." But Canada has also "her own traditions, if Canadians would but preserve, honor and glorify them," and it is recalled that:

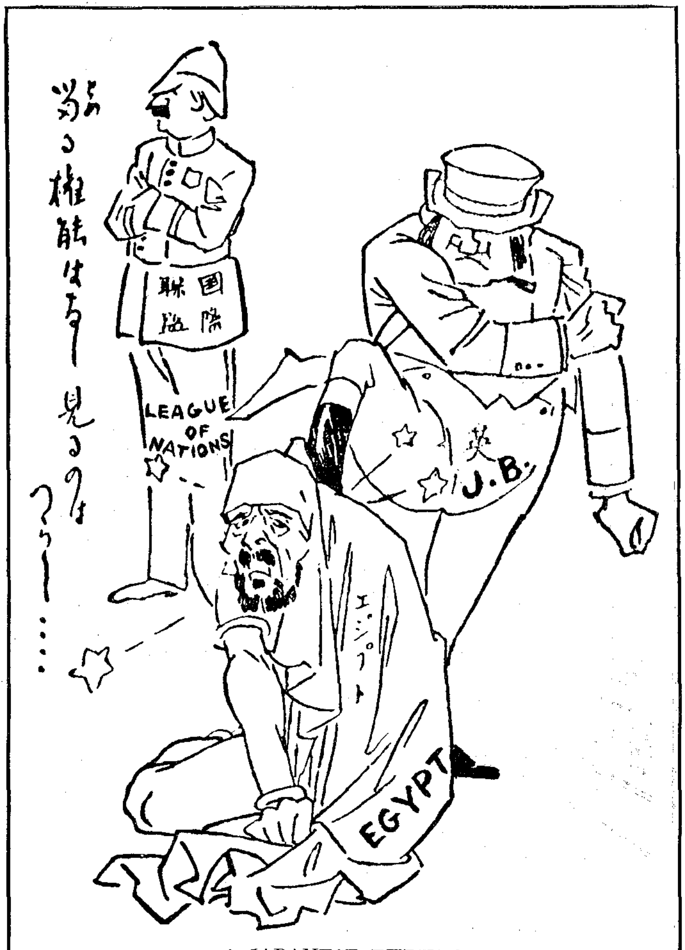
> "From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Fraser stretches a tradition of glorious pioneer heroism, noble enough to sanctify the nationalism of any people.
>
> "United States rests her ideals on the *Mayflower*. Canada can rest hers on the Plains of Abraham, where two great pioneering strains met, fought and merged into Canadian nationhood.
>
> "Past generations have been pioneers into the Canadian wilderness. This generation must provide pioneers into Canadian industry.
>
> "The courage that won Canada must return to build Canada.
>
> "The new Canadianism, based on the pioneering spirit, must be big enough to set up a national economic policy that will involve the preservation of Canadian resources for Canadians.
>
> "It must correct the situation that passes one-half of every bushel of wheat grown in Canada through American channels. It must preserve our pulp, our coal, our minerals and our population. It must provide for the opening up of vast productive areas like the Peace River.
>
> "Only a national philosophy, based on traditions of pioneering, can establish such a policy."

Altho another Vancouver newspaper, *The Province*, agrees that increasing emphasis should be laid on things distinctly Canadian as Canada assumes the larger place reserved for her by destiny, yet it notes that "a school of thought has developed in the Dominion which, while it has rendered real service in keeping before the public a view-point that might otherwise be neglected, occasionally becomes petty and self-conscious," and it adds:

> "A few years ago, Quebec was swept by a movement through which its habitants were warned to have nothing to do with the Empire's future. Recent agitations ask us to dissociate ourselves from the Empire's past. The other day, a very distinguished Canadian in Toronto chided the Canadian people because they continued to tolerate existence under a statute of the Imperial Parliament, namely, the British North America Act. Yet, strangely enough, the most strenuous opposition to a change of that kind would come from the very province which itself, a few years ago, thought Imperial bonds were irksome. The people of the lower province will not lightly forfeit the security given them in that document for rights which might be retained with difficulty in a charter of our own."

PAN-ASIA MENACING DIVIDED EUROPE

TO SAVE EUROPE every effort must be made there and in the United States, we are told, lest dissensions of thought and differences of policy divide the Continent while in Asia the nations seem to be gathering together in a Pan-Asiatic move. Such is the warning of various French editors who believe that Soviet propaganda in Asia gives a new form to the Yellow Peril. According to a contributor to the Paris *Matin*, the Bolshevik plan in Asia consists of two operations, or rather two successive phases of action. The first he defines as a great anti-foreign rising, which he believes could be easily brought about on the model of the Boxer Rising in 1900. As to the second phase of action, this writer, Dr. A. Legendre, avers that unless the Powers should act with a firm hand in China and not be satisfied with "a partial effort, and a lame peace," it is easy to see what would happen. The Bolshevik enterprise, he says, which has been fostered by Sun Yat Sen and Young China of the colleges would continue to thrive, and then Moscow would not be limited to a few Chinese regiments as in 1919, but would have many army corps. He tells us further:

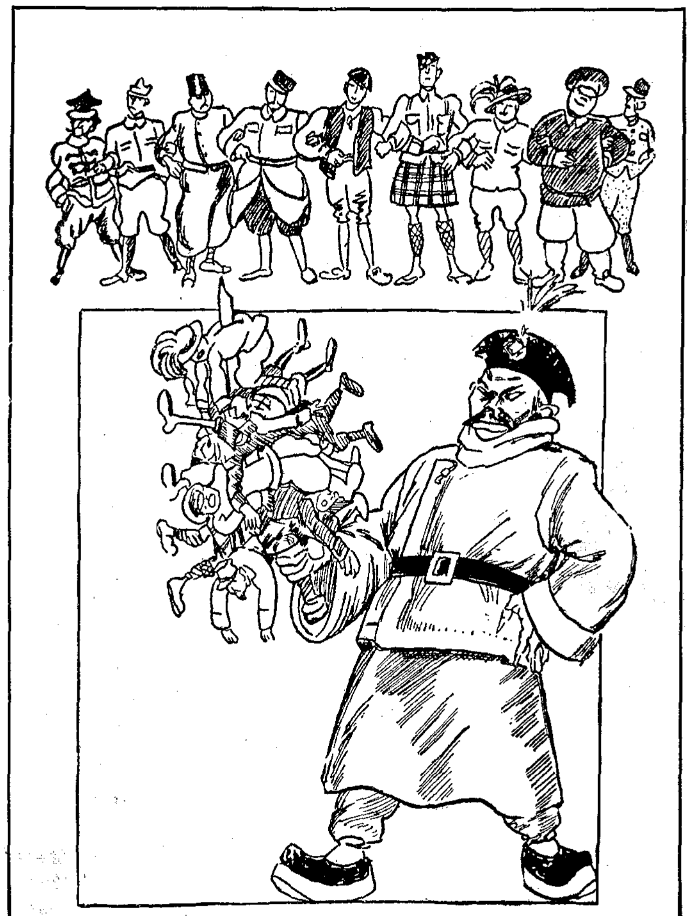


A JAPANESE THRUST

In recent years conflicts between the white nations and those of color are said to have had much interest for the Japanese who favor the people of darker hue. The cartoonist of the Tokyo *Miyako* shows John Bull kicking Egypt while the League of Nations looks at an entirely different and more distant scene.

> "What is more, if industrial Germany, which is already a great purveyor of arms to China, should support the Bolsheviks, then we should see masses of Chinese quickly equipped, and, above all, organized in Russian and even perhaps in German formations. Thus organized and led, these Chinese masses would become redoubtable and might serve any purpose of conquest. This indeed would be the Yellow Peril in force of action, and the 'Scourge of God' in the hands of the Bolsheviks."

The Bolsheviks have found in Asia, and particularly in India and China, fertile soil for their propaganda, according to this informant, who says it was prepared particularly by the Chinese revolution in 1911 and the sudden establishment of a republic in a country that had had absolutist government for thousands of years. The result was general disorder, civil war and all its train of misery. The Chinese masses, we are told, are suffering and seeking anxiously for a régime which will bring back order and prosperity. Thus, it is alleged, the Bolsheviks came along posing as the champions of China and as its defenders against all the imperialist nations, by which they meant the British, the French, and the Americans. We are advised that the Bolsheviks took good care not to preach Communist dogma, which would not have appealed to so realistic a people as the Chinese. But in India the Bolsheviks, we are told, played not only on the feeling of racial antagonism, but also on the feeling of national pride. Moreover, they had as an instrument the religious feeling of the mighty creed with which all castes in India are impregnated, no matter what their denominational name may be. In this country there are 70,000,000 of Mussulmans and this particularly interests the Bolsheviks. We read then:



GERMAN ALARM

Unless we have the United States of Europe as above, we shall have them united as you see them below.

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

> "In a word the great preachers of internationalism reveal themselves in Asia as the sole defenders of divers nationalisms, under the triple aspect of racial, religious, and economic conditions. There are 900,000,000 of Asiatics whom the Bolsheviks are trying to subject to their imperialist designs—an imperialism that to any one who has studied it appears the most doctrinaire, brutal and cynical of all."

Another contributor to this Paris daily, Henry de Jouvenel, remarks that any policy which tends to divide Europe is absurd, while any policy that tends to solidify the Asiatic bloc is worse than absurd. Germany to his mind is the great danger point in Europe, therefore, he urges that the British, Americans, Italians and French should be careful to keep Germany from promoting disagreements among them. In contrast to such alarm we have the Far East evidence of the Shanghai correspondent of the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, who says:

> "The Pan-Asiatic Movement is hard at work in China, but is making little progress. Dr. Tongu and Mr. Shastri are doing what they can to convince the Chinese that they are of a fraternity of Asiatic peoples, but the Chinese have hard ears. For with the Chinese, it is not Pan-Asia that is important as it is 'China for the Chinese,' an altogether different concept. The problems of India and Annam may be important internationally, but the average intellectual Chinese is but slightly intrigued by them."

A TURNING-POINT IN JAPAN'S HISTORY

THE GREAT POLITICAL subject in Japan, it appears, is the probable enactment this year of universal manhood suffrage, and to some Tokyo editors this reform marks a turning-point in the history of Japan. A great number of people will be emancipated from the political fetters of limited franchise, remarks the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, and altho it feels that the operation of universal manhood suffrage may not be so efficient as it is generally expected, still it welcomes the change, and goes on to say:

> "On the eve of the enactment of long-desired universal manhood suffrage, the radical social movement is steadily becoming a lawful political movement. It is worth noticing how the ballots of 10,000,000 people will work their influence in our national politics. The majority party under the system of a limited franchise may not be the majority party under the system of an extended franchise. And unexpected political influence may make its appearance in the field of our politics, making itself the center of national politics. Parliamentary members and political parties to-day may be subjected to political tests through the adoption of universal manhood suffrage, because they must represent the popular wish in the Diet."

The next step, of course, would be to extend the right to vote to women, but it will be a long time before this step is taken in Japan, according to the Tokyo *Hochi*, which makes the remark as it notes that an agreement has been reached among the Seiyukai members of the Diet to recognize women's right to participate in municipal administration. This daily sees the woman question in politics as one of the great problems in Japan's coming years. It reminds us that the complex social life attendant upon the growth and development of the manufacturing industry requires women to engage in productive work. Their intellect grows then, and it is predicted that the natural extension of women's rights will be an inducement to their participation in legislation. We read then:

> "As history shows, political rights are never acquired unless demanded. It has been the usage and practise of statesmen to obstruct such demands, even tho made with vigor and energy. A decade has passed since the nation began to claim universal manhood suffrage, which has not yet been granted. Even tho women are fully prepared for actual participation in legislative business, they will have to fight hard and long to get political rights. However anxious women may be, statesmen will not be so sympathetic with them as to acquiesce in their demand promptly. Those statesmen who are alive to the necessity of giving political rights to women are not influential enough to satisfy their desire, while influential statesmen who know full well such a necessity always try to evade the brunt of movement or to let the matter rest."

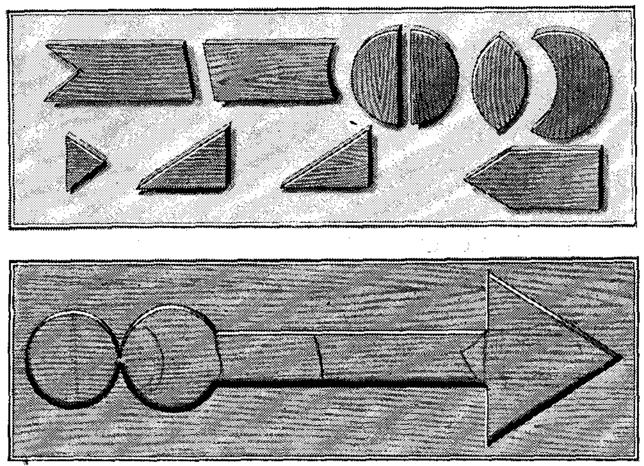
So the success of the suffragette movement in Japan is still far away, according to this newspaper, which points out that in Europe, "where women have been regarded as goddesses and where an industrial revolution was effected long ago, women obtained political rights only recently." What is more—

> "European women underwent the greatest possible difficulties in acquiring their rights, even at the cost of blood in some cases. The women's movement for political rights in this country is still in its infant stage."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW FAST CAN YOU THINK?

DEVICES FOR TESTING ONE'S OWN mental ability are given by Dr. Donald A. Laird in an article contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). There is a difference, says Dr. Laird, between the questions "How bright are you?" and "How much do you know?" A filled fountain-pen, he goes on, contains more liquid than an empty hogshead, but its capacity is not the same. How is your capacity for knowledge—your native intelligence that you have inherited from your parents, as opposed to the store of facts that your brain contains as a result of your schooling, your work, your reading, and your association with your fellows? We read:



Illustrations with this article from *Popular Science* (New York)

TRY THIS ONE!

The blocks in the upper picture, properly fitted together, will form an arrow like the one pictured just below them. With a pencil outline on the arrow how the parts will fit. If you can do it in less than a minute you are a quicker puzzle-solver than the average person. The correct solution appears on the next page.

"The tests you will find here are the kind given to college students to determine their mental abilities. They are an accurate measure of general intelligence—a quality that no amount of study will supply; a quality that the laborer, the mechanic, or the clerk who has not been through high school, or even grammar school, is quite as likely to possess as the man who has earned a college degree.

"To know the measure of your own intelligence is highly important to you, and highly useful. It may show you, for example, that you are in the wrong job; that you are wasting your time in some occupation below your abilities, or that you are attempting to make your way in a business or profession that is beyond your powers.

"How logical is your thinking? The world *elbow* indicates a part of the arm; *chimney* is a part of a house. Of what is a *speedometer* a part? While some one times you, call out the thing of which each of the words listed below is a part. Take the words in their order, skipping none.

leaf
nail
quart
board
tire
afternoon
floor
tooth
casters
beak
Germany
week
chimes
Chicago
paper

"If you completed this test in 23 seconds, you are up to the average of college students. If you did it in less, you are brighter than the average college student.

"It may seem strange to you that a simple test such as this—taking which is an exercise quite as fascinating as working the cross-word puzzles that are so popular now—should supply a reliable index to your intellectual powers. These tests, tho, are not so simple as they may seem. They were devised by leading psychologists—by Dr. Alfred Binet in France, and by Dr. Henry H. Goddard, Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, and others in America, after long study of intelligent, dull, and superior persons, to find out what they really could do.

"Now try a test of completion—that is, the ability of your mind to fill out an incompleted idea. With a pen or pencil fill in the blanks in this narrative, while some one keeps a record of the time it takes you to do this:

It — sometimes said — — — — women are more honest than — — — —. It may be — — — — — — — — — — are more honest — — — — — — — — — long run, but there — — — — — — — — — instances in which great — — — — — — — has been found in some — — — — — — —. Such, — — — — — — — —, was the case — — the recent criminal — — — — — — which has received newspaper — — — — — — —. We are assured — — — — — honesty of the man in this particular — — — —, but the honesty of the — — — — — — is open to serious — — — — — — —.

"A college student will fill in these blanks in three minutes. Many persons who have never been to college, or even to high school, can better this time. For example, the members of a medical society in a Middle Western city were given a series of tests of general mental ability, such as you are taking on these pages. The same tests also were given to the employees of a contractor who wanted to use them in selecting the best workers.

"Among a gang of pick-and-shovel laborers was found a man who got a higher score on the tests than the average physician had made! He was promptly transferred to a higher position that had been difficult to fill. Here the man was happier, because his new work permitted him to use more of his abilities, and because he no longer had to fool around at work that was not the right kind for him.

"What is your range of information? Put a cross before each of the words in this list that you understand:

assay
assuage
astrology
Audubon
auk
Bancroft
Mendel
mammal
Beelzebub
Bessemer
blather
Hauptmann
hypothesis
ichnography
incubus
incognito
keel
nullify
Othello
paunch
revile
scup
Sudan
terrapin

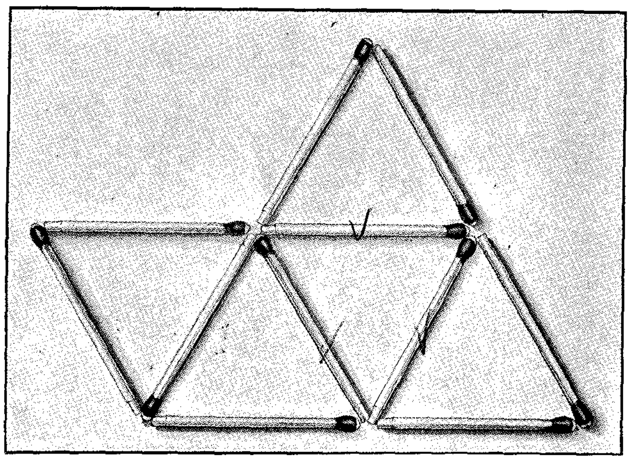
"A college student will have 16 crosses.

"Some of the funniest things imaginable are written in these tests at times. One college student, for example, said that Mark Twain was a steamboat; another that a revenue cutter was used on a milling machine. Another was working on a test in which the problem was to draw in with a pencil the missing parts of several pictures. One of the pictures was a pig, with the tail missing, and the student drew horns on the pig's head! I have found other students who were unable to detect that the eye was missing in a picture of a woman's face.

"How are you on numbers? Try the following test, to see whether you have a natural aptitude for figures. While some one times you, check each group that contains a number 6. The average college student can do this in 40 seconds. If you can better this time appreciably, it is a sign that you probably have a 'good head for figures.'

867314
963458
345962
672389
312876
934612
954178
719325
594231
349716
714932
649752
462758
981374
941258
346521
853926
739548
371629
294736
389254
427395
759431
718254
486592
156843
182653
427163
587436
843216
529817
639187
196235
138962
382145
596743
198537
259671
561487
281937
296851
215367
436978
286415
825749
268794
853624
862934
871596
762491
435781
672539
784623
916483
123874
593182
461289
524617
714529
851763
164985
983567
179428
985273
875126
294378
957641
297568
378652
358472
635819
329418
247153
579361
731825
956142
513647
768914
682917
145389
672841
319546
237465
495867

"How rapidly do you learn? Below is a simple code, in which each letter of the alphabet is represented by a number. The word 'and' would be written 2-13-10. In this test you are to write the code number for each letter just above it, as fast as you can while some one times you. A college student can translate 90 letters into numbers in five minutes.



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Science* (New York)

HERE IS ANOTHER TEST

Arrange eleven matches as shown above. Remove three of them so as to leave two triangles. It takes the average college student ten seconds to do it. Can you do it as quickly?

CODE

q	a	y	p	z	u	r	s	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
j	d	l	g	n	h	w	o	x
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
t	m	b	k	i	f	o	b	c
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Translate these letters into their corresponding numbers:

L a t h o t t s r o s c i
f o g a t h o s d a n g s
o n i t h t a h t o h a d
h h e d a r n i h t o a n
f o t e r o n o n w c e m a c
g r n i o w d o p n u s h
i r n e o c o i l e l c t h
e t n i w o g h r t g a r
d k e r h e t s t
a r s s d e m e o c o t s
n i k d r e p e c n i h t
o s y k d a n d i g r w n

"If you can pass these tests, you have mental capacity to spare for most of life's activities.

"Remember, too, that those who make the most of their ability are the hardest workers. So work hard with your abilities if you would be successful."

THE SUGAR THAT WE EAT—More than six billion pounds of sugar were consumed during the first six months of 1924 by the American people, according to figures compiled by *Facts About Sugar*, the trade journal of the sugar industry. The exact figures are 6,247,000,000. This represents an average of about 56 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country, including the quantity consumed in products such as candy, ice-cream, soft drinks and cake. Says *The Druggists' Circular* (New York):

"This is an average of over two pounds per week per person for the whole country. For the six months' period the amount used per capita is about two pounds more than during the first half of 1923 and about two pounds less than in the first half of 1922, when consumption of sugar reached its highest record.

"While the distribution of sugar is regularly higher during the first half of the year than during the second half, present indications are that the total amount used during 1924, will amount to 11,200,000,000 pounds, or an average of 100 pounds for each resident of the country. Last year it was about 95 pounds. Apparently the explanation of the larger consumption this year is to be found in the fact that the average retail price has been from one to two cents a pound less than last year. This year's crop of beet-sugar in the central and western States, and of cane-sugar in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, all of which enjoy a tariff preference in the United States markets, are larger than last year's, and the increased supply has brought down the price paid by consumers."

OYSTER TRADE HIT HARD BY TYPHOID

REPORTS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia indicate that the recent typhoid scare in Mid-Western cities, followed in some cases by an embargo, has almost killed the oyster industry overnight. The oyster boats are tied up at the docks, the oyster-houses are closed and thousands of oyster-shuckers and packers are out of work, in one of the hardest winters the shores of the Chesapeake ever have known. Writes Robert T. Small, a correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association (Washington):

"The State of Maryland is thoroughly aroused over the threat to one of its leading industries, and has ordered a complete survey of all the oyster-beds lying within State waters. This survey will not start, however, until March 1 at the earliest, and will not be completed until the oyster season is at an end. So it will not relieve the situation of the next few months, which is spelling ruin to the oyster business. There have been typhoid fears before, and occasionally the outbreak of the disease has been laid to oysters. But never before now has there been such an effect upon the business.

"Some oystermen are attributing the sudden end to their business to the radio, which has been used by some city officials to broadcast a warning against the oyster. Preparations are being made to reply in kind, and Swepson Earle, oyster-conservation Commissioner of Maryland, will deliver an address on the oyster and his present situation, through station WCAP in Washington.

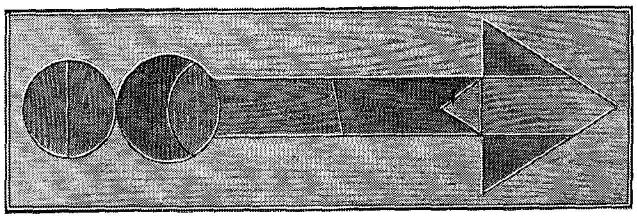
"The old saying that the prophet is not without honor save in his own country does not apply to the oyster, for in Baltimore, where more is known about oysters than in any other city in the world, a survey conducted by city authorities shows there has been no diminution in the use of the bivalves, either raw or cooked.

"Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, has been particularly disturbed by the charges brought against Maryland's chief seafood product. He is continuing to eat oysters in abundance, not merely to show his confidence in them, but because he likes them, and they are a normal part of his diet.

"Conditions along the eastern shore of Maryland are pictured as extremely depressing. At the little oyster town of Crisfield it is stated that 800 boats are either tied up at the docks or anchored in the harbor. Something like 5,000 men are out of work. At all of the other interesting little towns, such as St. Michaels, Wachapreague and Chincoteague, whose oysters are justly famous, conditions are virtually the same. Some of the oyster-houses are open to supply local and State consumption, but shipments to the outside stopt overnight.

"Men and women of the oyster towns are walking the streets stunned by the calamity which has overtaken them. At Chincoteague it is stated there has not been a case of typhoid fever in more than two years.

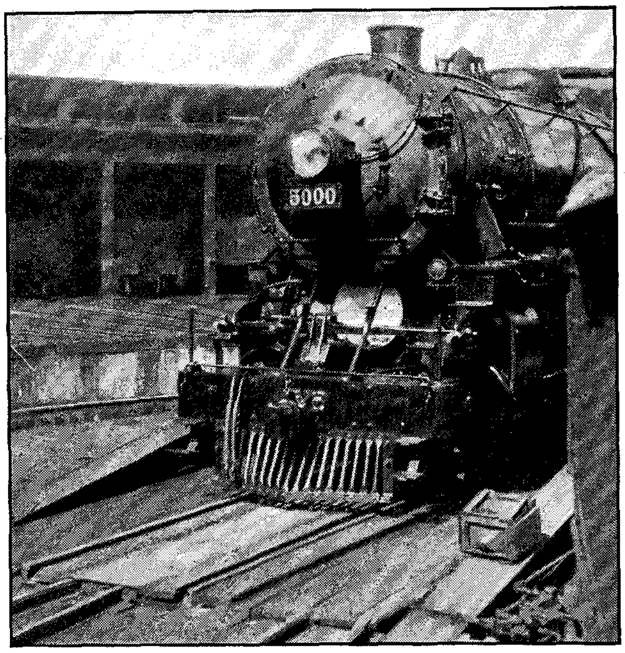
"In any event the typhoid scare has brought a realization to the oyster industry that its product must be certified, and this is being prepared for in the future.



SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE

"Just as Western and Southern citrus-growers identify their wares by State names, so will the oyster-growers and dredgers in the future identify their products. Instead of being shunned as at present, it is predicted the oysters of Chesapeake Bay will be demanded by name in the future.

"Dr. John S. Fulton, Maryland commissioner of health, has issued a certified statement to the effect that during the years 1922 to 1924, inclusive, no cases of typhoid fever have been attributed to oysters taken in the waters of Maryland. And this in a State which eats oysters as no other State does. In Baltimore alone, 540,000 gallons of oysters are consumed annually."



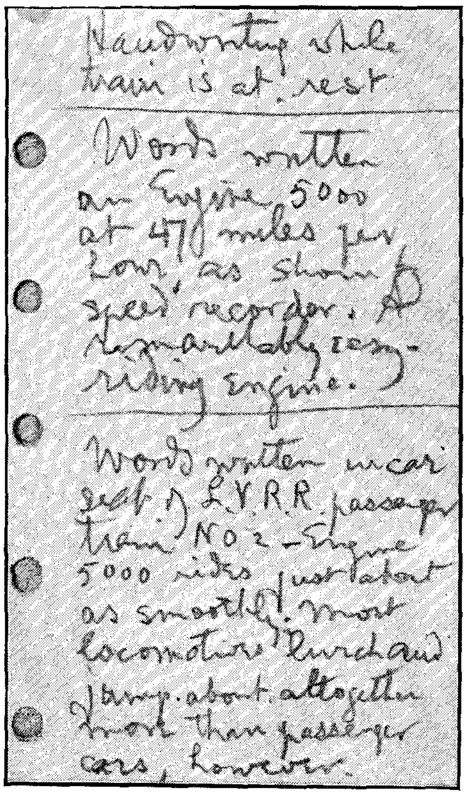
Illustrations by courtesy of *Scientific American* (New York)

AN ENGINE WITH THREE CYLINDERS

Lehigh Valley Number 5000, with the head of the third cylinder and its piston valve painted white.

THE THREE-CYLINDER LOCOMOTIVE

What he characterizes as "perhaps the most significant of our modern locomotive advances" is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February), by Albert C. Ingalls. It is the first successful development in America of the three-cylinder locomotive. There is nothing complicated about this new development, Mr. Ingalls assures us. Simply, instead of the two cylinders of the average locomotive there are three. These are all practically alike, they all use steam at the same pressure and there are three evenly spaced power-thrusts in each direction. He goes on:



Handwriting while train is at rest

Words written on Engine 5000 at 47 miles per hour, as shown by speed recorder. A remarkably easy-riding engine.

Words written in car seat of L.V.R.R. passenger train No 2 — Engine 5000 rides just about as smoothly. Most locomotives lurch and jump about altogether more than passenger cars, however.

A PROOF IN WRITING

Specimens of hand-writing, showing how smoothly the three-cylinder engine pulls.

"The three-cylinder locomotive is in no sense a compound engine. Two of its cylinders are placed identically as the cylinders are placed on the ordinary two-cylinder locomotive, but there is an additional cylinder in the center, its connecting rod attaching to a crank-bearing in the center of one of the drive-wheel axles.

"The advantages of the three-cylinder locomotive are: more power, steadier pull, greater economy in the use of steam, and more economical combustion of the fuel.

"Nearly every one is familiar with the reason for the advantage the six-cylinder automobile engine has over the four-cylinder motor. The overlapping power strokes give a more uniform torque or twist to the crank-shaft. The same principle applies to the three-cylinder locomotive. This even torque is especially valuable for starting heavy trains, as it takes more power to start a train than to keep it going. The addition of the third cylinder also permits an earlier cut-off which effects a saving in steam.

"The purring exhaust results in a much steadier draft on the fire than is the case where the more pulsating draft of the two-cylinder locomotive is used. This promotes fuel economy.

"At the time when this article is being written there is just one of these locomotives, designed and built as such, in operation in America; but so successful has been the operation of that one locomotive that the eyes of every railroad official in America have been on its performance, since it was put in use on the Lehigh Valley Railroad a little over a year ago.

"The noted Number 5000 was built by the American Locomotive Company at Schenectady, New York, and is running every day of the week over the mountainous grades of eastern Pennsylvania on the Lehigh Valley main line. On that line, one of the most important of all trains is the train that brings a part of New York's daily supply of milk from the farms of Pennsylvania and western New York. That train must get through on time, rain or shine, and it is run on a passenger schedule, the time for its run over the mountains being but six minutes slower than that of the famous Black Diamond Express."

Late last September, Mr. Ingalls went to Sayre, Pennsylvania, and rode Number 5000 to Mauch Chunk, 145 miles, the run taking four hours. He found the Lehigh Valley officials more than pleased with the performance of this new marvel, and that feeling extended to the men who had direct charge of it. He was greatly surprized, he says, not only with regard to the high efficiency of the locomotive, its remarkable performances in starting heavy trains on steep grades and its lower fuel consumption, but especially its ease of riding. To quote again:

"This locomotive is really a large passenger engine. Her drivers are nearly six feet in diameter, her weight is 185 tons, her boiler pressure is 200 pounds per square inch, and her tractive effort or pull is 64,700 pounds.

"I asked the road foreman of the division on which Number 5000 makes her daily run what the saving in coal, due to the use of the three-cylinder locomotive, amounted to. 'Well,' said he, 'you can figure it this way. Before we got Number 5000, it took one engine and one helper to haul this train. The three-cylindered Number 5000 now hauls it alone, and with less delay.'

"Based on the remarkable performance of Number 5000, which has been ridden, studied and closely observed by railroad officials who during the past year have come for the purpose from all over the country, more three-cylinder locomotives are being built by the manufacturer of Number 5000 for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; for the Southern Pacific Railroad; for the Missouri Pacific Railroad; ten for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and five more like Number 5000 for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

"When it is remembered that railroad men are positively hard-boiled when it comes to spending money on innovations of unestablished merit, or on stunts and notions, it begins to look as if Number 5000 were destined within a few years to be regarded as the forerunner of a great advance in American locomotive practise."

NORSE WORDS USED BY WHITE INDIANS

DID THE WHITE INDIANS OF DARIEN have Norse teachers? Were there any Vikings among their ancestors? Or are the many Norse and other European words in their language simply coincidences? These startling and puzzling questions, asked by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), have been raised, it says, by the discovery of a large group of apparently foreign words in the vocabulary of the Tule language, spoken in the San Blas region, where the White Indians come from. We read further:

"Dr. John P. Harrington, linguist of the Smithsonian Institution, and R. P. Vogenitz, chief translator, United States Post-office Department, who have been reducing this hitherto unstudied language to writing, do not answer the questions they have raised. They smile and shake their heads—and point out more Indian words that resemble Norse almost identically in both sound and meaning.

"For example, 'arbaidi' means 'work' in the Indian language; in Norse it is 'arbeide.' The pronunciation is practically identical. The Indian word for 'call' is 'kale,' and the Norse is 'kalle.' The Norse word for 'plate' is almost like English: 'platte'; the Indians drop one letter and have 'patte.' The Indian word for 'color' is 'parbatti'; Norse lisps the 'p' into 'f' and the 'b' into 'v,' and has 'farvet.'

"A wide-spread identity occurs in the word for 'sack.' The Indian word is 'saki' and the Norse is 'saek'; but this word-form runs through many European and Semitic languages, including the Hebrew 'saq' and Old Egyptian 'sok.' For 'say,' the two languages are again wholly identical, both Norse and Tule Indian having it 'sage,' which is also cognate with German 'sagen.' For 'sappi,' the Indian word for 'tree,' the Norse have a word for what comes out of a tree, 'sappe'; with which may be compared the English word 'sapling.' For 'howl,' the Indians say 'ulue,' the Norse, 'hule,' and the Germans, 'heulen.' For 'boat,' both Norse and Indian words are curiously like 'howl'; Indian is 'ulu,' Norse is 'hulu,' and modern English supplies 'hull.'

"For 'know,' the Indian word is 'witsi,' as compared with Norse 'vete,' Old English 'witan,' and modern English 'wit.' The Indian word for 'cat' is 'misi'; both Norse and modern German have it 'mietze.' For 'ask,' the Indian says 'ekise' and the Norse, 'eiska'; with these may be compared the colloquial English 'to axe.' To drink, or 'quaff,' in Indian is 'kobe,' in Norse, 'kvabe.' 'Sit' in Indian is 'sige,' in Norse, 'sidde.' The Latin language has 'sede,' and French has 'siege.' Pig, or 'swine,' is 'sine' to the Indians and 'svin' to the Norsemen. For 'dig' (compare also 'ditch') the Indian is 'tige' and the Norse is 'dige.' To 'hide' is 'tukke' in Indian and 'dukke' in Norse. German 'decken,' and English 'duck' and 'tuck' are similar.

"Foreign words of other derivation are less numerous, but a few surprizing coincidences turn up. A Russian Jew sat in at one of the language meetings, and nearly fell off his chair when he heard one of the Indians, on being asked for the translation of the very important personal pronoun 'I,' give without hesitation the Hebrew word 'ani,' with exactly the same sound and inflection as that used by the Jews.

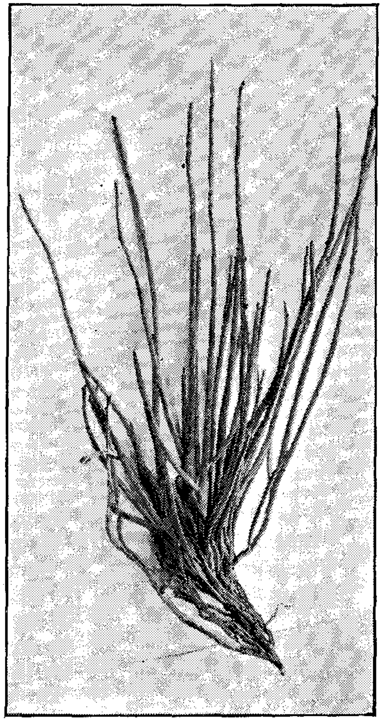
"Then there is French. When one of the two White Indian boys bids the other to 'blow hard,' he applies to his nose what he calls a 'mushwe.' Compare this with 'mouchoir,' which is French for 'handkerchief.'

"To find Spanish words in the language is to be expected, from their long contact with Spanish-speaking people. Spanish 'oro' means 'gold.' Lisp the word a little and the result is 'olo,' the Indian term for the metal.

"They have had but little contact with Americans and other persons of Nordic speech in modern times, and correspondingly few English words are to be found in their vocabulary. For 'American' their name is 'Merikki.' Only those who live along the coast know what money is, but the Indian word for this important commodity is 'mani,' which they pronounce 'mahni.'"

WAX FROM WEEDS

CANDELILLA WAX is obtained from a species of *Euphorbia*, which grows abundantly in the semi-arid regions of northern Mexico, and in southwestern Texas. The plant, according to F. Le Roi Thurmond, of Tucson, Arizona, who describes it in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), has slender, rod-like branches, one to three feet high. The stalks are coated with a grayish green wax, very apparent to the sight and feel. It may be scraped off with thumb-nail or knife, and the quantity has been reported by chemists at 2 to 5 per cent. The amount obtained from treating the plants varies from 1.5 to 2.5 per cent. Candelilla wax is an extremely useful substance, being used in making candles, varnishes, polishes and lacquers, and in connection with phonograph records and electrical equipment. Mr. Thurmond tells us how the wax is made:



A NATURAL WAX CANDLE

The Yerba plant, whose stalks are coated with the valuable candelilla wax.

"The plants or weeds, as they are called locally, are gathered by Mexican laborers under contract at an agreed rate per ton, depending on distance from treating plant and relative abundance. At a Texas plant visited by the writer the weeds are weighed and dumped in heaps near the vats. Treatment consists in boiling the weeds in wooden vats heated by steam-coils, from boilers fired with the exhausted and dried plants.

"There are five vats, each treating 500 pounds of weeds at a time. The vat is filled with water, the steam is turned on, and the temperature is raised to the boiling point. Then sulfuric acid is added. A net of iron chains is hung in the vat, and the charge of weeds dumped in. Boiling is continued for five to seven minutes. The melted wax rises and collects on the surface. The steam is then turned off and the wax rapidly skimmed. Another boiling of five minutes finishes the extraction, after which the exhausted weeds are lifted out in the net of chains by a hand winch and carted to waste. The vat is now ready for another charge. The water in the vats is changed once in three or four days.

"The wax is skimmed into a four-foot compartment of the boiling vat, which is heated by a separate coil. It is kept at a boiling temperature during the working day, to remove the water that is carried over with the skimmed wax.

"At the end of the day it is drawn off into large pans and allowed to set over night. Dirt, twigs and other foreign matter settle to the bottom of the pan. The following morning the cakes are turned out, the dirty part at the bottom is scraped off and returned to the small refining tanks. The clean cakes, still retaining considerable moisture, are placed in a round, wooden refining tank, six feet in diameter and, like the other vats, heated by steam coils.

"Heating is continued for six to eight hours, or until moisture is reduced to less than 1 per cent., and the color of the wax is a light brown. It is then drawn off into pans and allowed to set, when it is broken up and sacked for market.

"Candelilla wax is used in the manufacture of varnishes, furniture polish, shoe polishes, leather dressing, lacquers and candles, and as a substitute for beeswax and carnauba wax. It has been mentioned in connection with the manufacture of phonograph records and electrical insulating materials. It is soluble in benzine, turpentine, hot chloroform or carbon tetrachlorid.

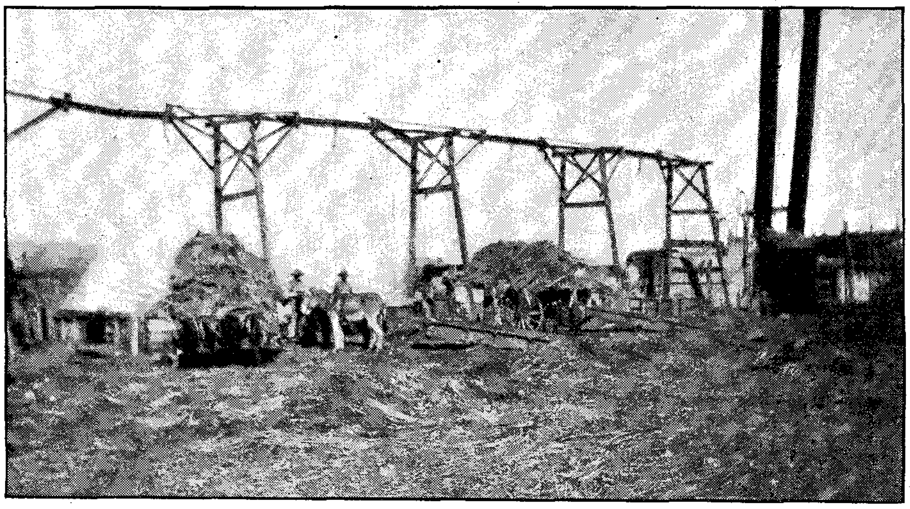
"Disturbed political and economic conditions have resulted in closing most of the plants in Mexico, and there is at present but one plant operating in Texas. The production from Texas in 1912 was six tons per day. At present it is 1,000 pounds, and production costs are about 12 to 15 cents per pound. The wax is quoted in the New York market at 27 cents per pound."

LIBRARY

KEEPING FOOD FRESH WITH CHEMICALS

THE EVIL OF USING DRUGS to preserve food substances has been steadily growing in recent years, says an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London), and it has become increasingly difficult to obtain food supplies free from these substances. From time to time, after some particularly objectionable case has been exposed, such as the discovery of an excessive amount of boracic acid in sausages or sponge-cakes, a public outcry is raised, but the matter quickly fades from memory and the evil continues. As Samuel Johnson observed, "It is difficult to disturb the system of life," and this holds good even of a system which has grown up in comparatively recent times. The writer goes on:

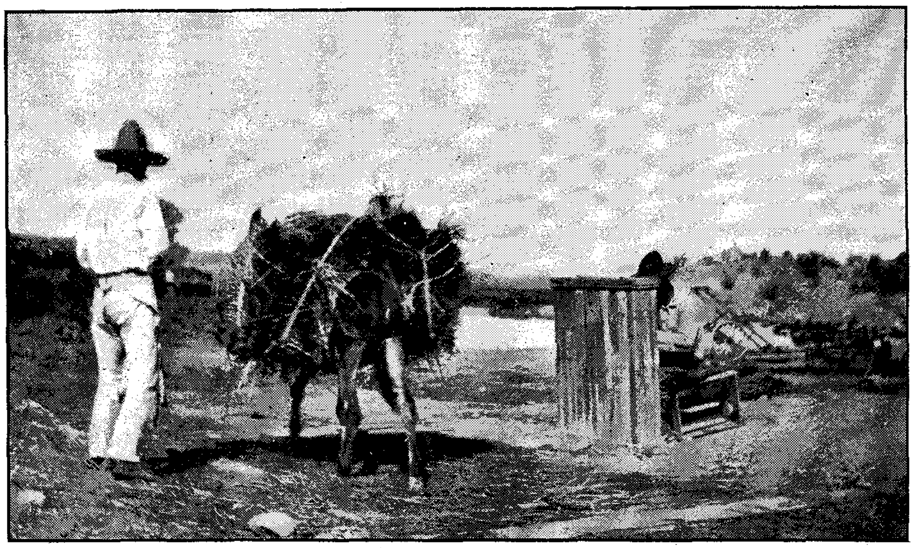
"In many respects Britain is far behind other European countries and America. The law in many of these countries consists of a general prohibition of the sale of articles of food containing injurious substances, and often lays down specific regulations for the preparation of articles of food. Of course, if it could be shown that preservatives were entirely lacking in harmful properties, something might be said for retaining them, tho they may be used to mask unsound food or to avoid proper care and cleanliness in the preparation of sound food. But these preservatives are not harmless. Boracic acid, which is the chemical most commonly used, is cumulative; a single dose is not completely excreted for about five days; and, as the general public probably take from three to fifteen grains of this substance daily in their food, it is not too much to say that their tissues are never free from it. In some individuals quite small doses of boracic acid may produce gastric irritation, and there is evidence that boracic acid tends to produce albuminuria and may have injurious effects on persons suffering from nephritis (kidney trouble).



MELTING OUT THE CANDELILLA WAX

Four of the vats which turn out a thousand pounds of wax a day.

"The evil likely to result from the haphazard consumption of preservatives in food is certain to be enhanced in those suffering from renal disease, and it is essential for the medical man to know the nature and amount of added preservatives in foods which his patients may be consuming. Cream, butter, margarine, sausages, brawn, potted meat, potted fish, bacon, ham, pickles, sauces, coffee extract, lemon curd, jellies, dried fruits, cakes, and beverages of various kinds may all contain preservatives, and it is not difficult to understand how the substance gets into the system. When it is remembered that this cumulative substance (boracic acid) may perhaps be taken for a lifetime, who is to say that even in the healthiest of people it may not lead to serious sickness? In invalids and children it is well known that boracic acid is not well tolerated, and may lead to distressing symptoms—often after only a few doses.



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York)

A LOAD OF YERBA BEING WEIGHED

On its way to the vats that boil off the wax.

"The only preservatives which should be allowed in the future are benzoic acid and the sulfites—substances which are relatively harmless according to evidence at present available. Moreover, these chemicals should be permitted only in beverages and in sausages.

Even in those instances in which reasons are given for permitting small amounts of approved preservatives it is recommended that each article of food or drink shall bear a label stating the nature and amount of the preservative used. In principle this seems to meet the case exactly. But the matter bristles with practical difficulties. Such a stipulation might inflict hardship if its enforcement led the public to assume that the prescribed label carried with it a stigma. The manufacturers of fruit-juices who, for example, use the natural lime or lemon with sugar, and who supply it to the public in sealed and sterile bottles, must use a preservative, otherwise fungus growth and fermentation will occur in the bottle twenty-four hours after it is opened; synthetic lime-juice, made perhaps from essential oil, citric acid, and saccharin, requires no preservatives; so here again the genuine article would be penalized. Bottled beer brewed and aerated by the Neville rapid method has no added preservative, yet it invariably contains a trace of sulfur dioxid from extraneous sources, and to protect themselves brewers would have to label their bottles."

The absence of adequate facilities for refrigeration and cold storage in Britain, and of adequate accommodation for cold transit by the railway companies, are deplored by the writer. He says:

"In this respect Great Britain is very far behind the United States—for one reason because that country has cheap petrol and water-power, both of which we lack. With sufficient provision for the cold storage and transport of perishable foodstuffs many of the existing arguments for the use of preservatives would fall to the ground."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AS BOSTON SEES AMY LOWELL

MISS AMY LOWELL HAS TALKED SO LONG and to such good effect to a widening audience as to nullify the force of that famous Boston epigram about the conversational exclusiveness of the Lowells, the Cabots and God. Now that she is about to tell the world about John Keats, it is natural for the Boston *Transcript* to feel that the world should be told more about her. This is done by Dorothy Foster Gilman, who is well aware that "Miss Lowell has for the past fifteen years been regarded as possessing exceptional news value." She comes to her talk confronting the "flagrant journalistic extravagances," the statements "false, trivial, and irrelevant" regarding her subject, with the full assurance that "no newspaper article, however exaggerated, can endanger Miss Lowell's established position in the sun." That position appears, in Mrs. Gilman's view, confirmed by Miss Lowell's statement in the preface to "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds" (1915) that "the poet must learn his trade in the same manner and with the same painstaking care, as the cabinet-maker." This is not to be taken as an apology for "free verse," tho whenever Miss Lowell's name is mentioned the form so called, tho Miss Lowell's preference is for the French term *vers libre*, naturally suggests itself. Mrs. Gilman's presentation, therefore, begins at the outset with this matter:

Copyrighted by Moffett, Chicago

"A LEADER BY TEMPERAMENT"

Miss Amy Lowell, who believes that "the poet must learn his trade in the same manner and with the same painstaking care as a cabinet-maker."

"Now of course at the period in Miss Lowell's literary career when this preface was written she found it necessary to say a few words, from time to time, about '*vers libre*'; and in a spirit which to some temperaments approximated controversy! Never, however, did she suggest that poems composed in 'unrimed cadence' were a new discovery in twentieth-century literature. It is unnecessary to refer to the Parnassian School in this article. Neither may we consider the exact definition of the word 'modern,' so loosely used by the average illiterate American reader. Those who have read Miss Lowell's 'Six French Poets' have a more accurate understanding of what '*vers libre*' is, and what it assuredly is not. But there will remain in our midst always certain human beings, their mental processes honeycombed by the early Victorian educational processes, to whom 'free verse' will always have a diabolical significance. Placed in their self-made cross-word puzzles, that word 'free' in four letters, by some metamorphosis known only to the feeble-minded, will reappear again only as the equivalent of 'licentious,' a word as we may see for ourselves in ten letters, meaning (as cross-word puzzles go) sinful!"

This misconception has never intimidated Miss Lowell who is "a leader by temperament." On the other hand, "Miss Lowell's personality, always ornamental and fascinating, has become to certain people somewhat intimidating." And not unaware of this, "she has learned to dominate, to overcome resistance, because in her career she has found prejudices, jealousies and established literary creeds forever blocking her pathway." The hero worshiper goes on:

"Hers is no devious path. She never culls phrases from others. Her sentences are filled with vitality and often they have delicate overtones of poetic feeling. During her life she has acquired many things because she possesses together with what is loosely called 'the creative temperament' the wise insight of a scholar and a passion for historical research. Consider, for instance, the book she published in 1921, called 'Legends.' She found it necessary to do a vast amount of detailed and careful research before writing her verses. Scholar and historian tho she is, Miss Lowell, in the brief final paragraph of her introduction, makes a definite choice: 'That inaccuracies from the point of view of the student of folk-lore have crept into the poems, I have no doubt, nor does it make any difference to me. The truth of poetry is imaginative, not literal, and it is as a poet that I have conceived and written my book.'

"Therefore it must be as a poet that Miss Lowell has written of John Keats, altho she has brought her scholarship and indefatigable talent for research into play likewise. Her appreciation of him has a quality of regal generosity. Once I heard her give a lecture on Keats. I had no seat. Like many other people I stood in the rear of the balcony of the Woman's City Club. It was an inspiring paper, because her tribute came from the heart. Not many evenings ago I sat beside an open fire in a house in Brookline, which happened to be Miss Lowell's, and heard her read the opening paragraphs of her book called, in quiet, direct simplicity, 'John Keats.' She stood in a corner of her library facing an audience of one. No woman in America has faced and controlled more audiences—sometimes measuring into the thousands—with a firmer hand.

"'See if you like it,' she said with a smile. 'Now listen!'

"And as I listened, I thought how this marvelous woman, whom I understand less and less with the passing of years, had begun her literary career with various handicaps, and continuing it perhaps somewhat in defiance of the common traditions of her class, had now, in its achievement, much to remember."

There may be those who see the essential Bostonian in Miss Lowell, so they will not wish to miss the reciprocal impression—how Boston sees Miss Lowell:

> "I remember once going down to the Boston Public Library to hear her read. My mother wanted to hear her. It was a hideous day. It was one of those Boston afternoons with snow under foot and rain overhead and a violent east wind. It was the kind of day when most of us with tolerable homes remained in them. I was extremely sorry to leave my own fireside. Still for a mother, one willingly goes forth into the most bitter weather. The hall in the library was crammed. It was filled with men and women, moreover, who had not driven there in comfortable motors. Many of them, I suspected, could not even have afforded a taxicab. They had come to hear Amy Lowell. Presumably they had come because they knew something about literature, in the form of poetry. Now I do not believe for one moment that they came because they expected some kind of exhibition. If they cared for vaudeville, they had Keith's close at hand. They came because they wanted to see the woman who had created 'Can Grande's Castle,' who had written 'Patterns' (I hope you will hear Miss Lowell read it some day, if you are fortunate) and a narrative poem which I happened to enjoy profoundly, 'The Cremona Violin.' They came because to them Miss Lowell represented a vivid and dominating personality, who was in their eyes a marvelous representative of the age in which we are living. She is a pioneer, and yet she admits the value of past centuries. She fears nothing, and no one living. Yet she can render devotion and tenderness of tribute where she deems it fitting. Those who know her well can tell far better than I how she felt when Duse died, in voluntary exile. What must it be like to die in Pittsburgh, when one has lived in Rome, in Florence—in all of Italy?
>
> "Miss Lowell is more capable than any one I have ever met of comprehending the nuances of life. She sees its drama, the comedies of triviality, the tragedies of finite issues, the revues of inevitability, that *comédie humaine.* She has written a life of John Keats. Next autumn, at the latest, a new volume of her poetry is to be brought out by her publishers. I tell you this is, for her, the third act. Many plays can carry a fourth and a fifth, without faltering. Those of us who are run in the common mold may never, no matter how driven we may be by ambition, venture beyond a third act. For us that is the finale. For Miss Lowell there will be no finale. She is fifty years old. Some men, worn out with the urge of ambition, die dreaming of half Miss Lowell's attainments. She is more capable of accomplishment to-day than ever before. And yet does it bring her happiness? In the days when she wrote 'The Dome of Many Colored Glass' tributes came instantaneously, making her exultant. Tributes come now, many more of them, hundreds more.
>
> "To-day she stands before America and England as a poet, a critic, and finally as the biographer of Keats. In the spring she hopes to go to London. Lectures have been arranged for, entertainments have been planned to do her honor. After all, will those things really matter? She knows by this time how much the enthusiasm of multitudes is worth, and how little. When articles like this are written, as she glances at them, do they make an impression upon her? What London thinks about her, what Chicago thinks, or Louisville, or San Francisco do not really matter. Miss Lowell has established her own reputation. I might fervidly describe her as 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' and then add that despite my imploring words she remained 'Silent, upon a peak at Darien.' Miss Lowell would not respond. Of course she might say I was a fool. But beyond that—nothing. For her controversies are past. Her leadership continues, but her contests are over.
>
> "Readers of 'John Keats,' even the most learned among them, will be forced to admit that the writer of this two-volume biography knows far more about the subject than they can ever hope to know. In this exhaustive work Miss Lowell has included letters never before heard of, and information about the poet which has never before been published. If I may judge from what Miss Lowell has read me, the entire book is written so that Keats, the man, becomes for any reader a living, eager person. Miss Lowell herself, being essentially alive, can always create in manuscript vivid human beings. She has for the moment merged herself with Keats. And she now hands down to posterity the result of such intensive effort.
>
> "One excellent reason why this book will be treated favorably by critics lies in this fact. Every one of them, if honest, will honestly admit that Miss Lowell knows far more about Keats than they can ever hope to know—without reading her book!"

INSIDE THE MOVIES

THE wonder has often arisen why the famous actors and actresses of the stage have, one by one, had their day on the silver sheet and called it that. Barely three or four can be counted who have turned from the stage to the movies and been contented there. Not even the great wealth open to some few favorites seems a sufficient lure. Perhaps one reason is out at last in the personal confessions of one who tho not an actor had a brief experience in the film drama, and kept his eyes open to observe its workings. Here may also be an answer as to why there is so much ground for complaint in the films we are served with. Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, a well-known art writer and lecturer, while sojourning in California for reasons of health, was importuned, so he tells us, to take a part in the famous "Thief of Bagdad" film, starring Douglas Fairbanks. His experiences are detailed in *The Curtain,* a theatrical magazine published in London. Mr. Hartmann was chosen to do the part of a Chinese prince and passed the tests successfully, even at the High Council, as he says, "apparently consisting of Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Fairbanks and Knoblauch." He was drest in a Prince's clothes—"the only costume available was a dilapidated mandarin's coat that had seen much service, ordinary Chinese trousers and shoes, and a headgear such as some Chinese Pavlowa may wear." Then there were glued "two long horsehair appendages to my mustache." So came the routine. We find that acting in the movies means in the first place daily hours from nine to five. "To wait in some impossible costume, perchance in armor or half-naked, all day long to no other purpose but to obey the whims of some director, is an imposition." Everybody feels piqued, we are assured, but does as told. Mr. Hartmann had been engaged by Fairbanks "to take an interest in the scenario and to keep along the production." Mr. Hartmann proceeds:

> "I was eager enough to make suggestions, but what can one do if they are met with indifference or even with slight antagonism? Fairbanks himself never failed to eulogize me in the presence of others. A dangerous procedure, apt to do more harm than good. . . . After trying it repeatedly and noticing that nothing took effect unless I mentioned it to Fairbanks himself, I stopt all further comment."

Then we hear about the actors:

> "There were plenty of conferences, but never any conference between performers, director and scenario writer. The actors in picture-production are reduced to mere marionettes. The director holds the strings and pulls them. You lift your leg, scratch your nose, roll your eyes, just as he sees fit. By the shades of David Garrick! Chaplin pointed out to me how subtle *he had made* Menjou's pantomime in 'A Woman of Paris.' Nothing of the sort. He had given Menjou merely some leeway to express himself. There are hundreds of motion-picture actors who could act if they were allowed to do so. As it is, they are hand-and-ankle-cuffed.
>
> "I realize perfectly that the large bulk of acting material is of the automaton order. They can't and won't do anything without being screamed at. They leave their appearance to the costumier and make-up man, and the acting to the director. Perhaps the prevailing method has dulled them. As they are kept in complete ignorance as to the plot of the play, they have no idea

of the characters they are representing, and apparently do not care to have any. More than once I have been asked by principals, already in costume, if I knew what sort of a character they were impersonating. All this is babykin stuff, and disastrous to true dramatic expression.

"Equally so is the actual method of taking pictures. It is like a remnant of the Inquisition with its torturing wiles, the rack, thumbscrew and the spiked virgin. To take the same incident 7, 12, 27 times in one session can not result in spontaneous work. That is why most performers look like corpses on the screen. Fortunate for them that the public is so fond of morgues. It is mostly pure guesswork with the director as well as the photographer. They take a scene over and over again until all possibilities are exhausted, to be on the safe side, as, after all, one of the many exposures must be good. Even the clumsiest swordsmith sometimes makes a fine sword. True, photography is a most unreliable vehicle. Still there should be a limit to haphazard experimentation. At present producers boast of having taken a scene a hundred times, instead of weeping over their incompetence. Three or four times should be ample if they really knew what they were about. And as far as the performers are concerned, well, they are supposed to have no feeling. Patience and endurance are considered more necessary then histrionic ability. Don't they get well paid? Let them earn their money. They are handled like a defeated nation after a war, the producers almost kill the goose which is supposed to lay the golden egg.

"I found the work not only unsympathetic but entirely too strenuous for my physical condition. I had come to Los Angeles as an invalid. Somehow the climate of Southern California did me a lot of good. When I entered the studio I felt better than I had for years, so the venture was excusable on my part. Still, the idea of a man suffering from a weird combination of asthma and T. B. to act in the movies for any length of time is preposterous. A person with wobbly legs can not dance a jig. Neither Fairbanks nor I did take this into consideration. We gambled and lost. After three weeks of fairly steady work under the diabolical lights and out-of-doors exposed to the even more perverse reflectors, I succumbed and was forced to send in my resignation."

Mr. Hartmann has some things to say about costuming and the consequent inconvenience of wearing somebody's else clothes:

"The atmosphere seemed to be charged with malice and destruction. I was not aware of it until I tried on my new costume. What is this, I wanted to know, something to advertise linoleum? Imagine a costume made entirely of painted oilcloth, absolutely air tight, with no less than seven felt-lined aprons of oilcloth from the waist down. It weighed at least forty pounds, and encumbered all natural action. As it was the only costume available I had to wear it. At the very last moment I cut a lot of airholes into it and had all superfluous oilcloth removed. It still remained a veritable hothouse encasement. And one warm day I almost gave way to a heat prostration, which no doubt was the vague intention of its makers. This was the first attempt of rendering me *hors-de-combat.*

"Thereupon one of the barbers of Bagdad came to me with the kind design of shaving my head. What for? No Chinese prince ever had his head shaved. Well, it was suggested higher up. Oh, that's their little game (now my temper was up)? They know that my hat measure is 7⅜, and so they calmly proceeded to make me one hat entirely too large and another at 6¾, so that it hurts me every moment I wear it. And now you want me to accommodate the hatmakers, cover up their mistakes by shaving my head, and in that way make me run the risk of contracting a catarrh for the rest of my existence. Do I look like a greenhorn, *landsmann?* And thus I made my second escape from dilettanti desperadoes.

"And now for the third adventure. The art department held the opinion that a pair of boots with a one-foot high sole would exactly meet my requirements, as it would spoil the peculiarity of my walk (one of the reasons why I was engaged), and because it would offer generous opportunities for me to slip and fall and break my ankle, the body of the boot being limp and without any support whatsoever. Besides they were too narrow across the instep, so I returned them to be changed. In the course of six weeks (before 'shooting') they were twice sent back to me without having been altered. Then they insisted on my going down town to have measurements taken over again. And finally when I had wriggled into them ready for work, the director most graciously decided that he did not care for that kind of shoes. This is downright idiocy. Only profane language could express it more adequately. Think of any factory or institution being run in such slipshod manner. The motion-picture industry, however, seems to thrive on this absence of executive ability."

CHICAGO'S TRIALS WITH "GRAND OPERA"

A MEASURE OF PRUDENCE as regards Chicago's Grand Opera is recommended by the Chicago *Tribune*, tho one of its personal slogans is, "Make Chicago the First City of the World!" That same prudence forbade *The Tribune* to chide the opera while it was holding its annual season; but once the company's back is turned to carry its message to Boston, there is something this leader of public opinion must get off its chest. One thing that rather appalls *The Tribune* is the eleven and a half weeks' season when a month would satisfy the natural appetite; and another is the $400,000 deficit owed as a tribute to "civic" pride. The fact is accomplished, so the *Tribune's* strictures, it feels, can not be impugned by Rotarians or others; and it is free to examine how "grand" the opera was and how "civic" as well as how expensive. Therefore, beginning with the first:

"Grand opera was supposed to be GRAND opera. There was comic opera and light opera, but grand opera was the opera of kings, subsidized by State. It meant Napoleon III, not much of an emperor, but good while he lasted. It meant the mad king of Bavaria. It meant La Scala. The king might like the music or he might like the sopranos. The thing was in the purple.

"Here in Chicago the grand days of grand opera were back in the years when the New York company came out for a month with Pol Plancon, the De Reszkes, Melba, Eames, and the rest of the old galaxy. Four weeks was enough. It was a crowded month, but the shopworn citizen could stand it. The wives bought their new wraps. They came in from the neighboring towns and bought them. Business was good along the street and at the box-office.

"Some feeling that this arrangement put Chicago in the sticks and culturally in the custody of New York prevailed, and we got our own grand opera. Some prominent citizens backed it with their coin and took their losses. Opera, as is, requires a subsidy, whether it gets it from mad citizens or mad kings.

"One management succeeded another, and each one had the idea that the way to make opera grander was to make it longer. The citizen who takes his culture from his wife found himself getting into the harness two or three times a week. The oak leaves were just falling when he began, and when he was released it was about time to look for hepatica. He wore out two sets of harness and a new pair of chains.

"This year Mr. Samuel Insull prolonged the period to eleven and a half. Suffering Rotarians, nearly three months! Mr. Insull is a wizard. He knows how to do it better with gas. Some of the chain-bearers may have wished at times he would. Mr. Insull was conscious of the moral urge in this community. He attached the idea of duty to opera-going by making it Chicago Civic opera. Not grand opera, but a civic duty. Note before you go to work. This ward needs a better alderman. Nearly three months of municipal voters' leaguing down at the Auditorium."

The Tribune comes out with the plump charge that the opera "wasn't civic and it wasn't grand." This newspaper owns up that it didn't dare say so, or even whisper it around before. "If it is awful, the critic must find an aria to praise. If it is mediocre, he must say it is good, and if it happens to be good, it must be superlative." In sum:

"That's duty and to neglect it is to commit a civic offense and be carried off on a flood-tide of wrath from cultural uplifters, friends of opera, city boosters, music-loving aliens, display-loving wives, and all the milliners, jewelers, modistes, etc. We'll see what we get from this bit of plain speaking, which we have not dared to attempt before.

"Three months of opera knocks the stage silly. When this season opened November 5, Jane Cowl was giving 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Garrick. Any performance of her *Juliet* made a bum out of any performance of opera, but she was chased out of the Garrick into a smaller theater, starved out and into another play by lack of attendance. There was no civic stuff back of 'Romeo and Juliet.'

"With an endowment a quarter the size of the opera deficit Chicago could have the finest stage company in the country, with Mrs. Fiske and every actress and actor of note with repertoire and with new plays.

"A citizen can't go to the theater if his wife has him at the end of a chain at opera two or three times a week. His cultural cosmos might be widened and made happier in the theater, but evening finds him asleep in the dark on the arm of an opera seat.

"Chicago could get all the opera it requires in a month of a traveling company, and it could be the best. If business managed opera as well as it manages baseball, the operatic talent would be thoroughly disciplined, and many communities would be served with the best.

"Babe Ruth plays in eight cities in the season. The management of his team could sell him, if it were crazy enough to want to, and he'd bring a big price. The management would keep it. Mr. Insull lost Galli-Curci, just lost her, and didn't get a penny when New York took her. It's all wrong and Chicago's out $400,000 in a season which never had a chance."

CROWDING CONRAD

CONRAD WAS NO SOONER SAFE upon his pedestal than men began to burrow about the base. Already two rivals, if not superiors, have been found, one here and one in England. Our own candidate for Conrad's fame is Bill Adams, an ex-sailor, now home from the sea and settled in California. His last spring's book, "Senseless Meadows," is mentioned in Charles Baldwin's new critical volume, "The Men Who Make Our Novels," as a true rival of Conrad's best sea stories; and Mr. Baldwin has Samuel Hopkins Adams (no relation to Bill) to back him up. In England Mr. Clement Shorter hails the English writer, Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, chiefly on the strength of his "The Sea and the Jungle," published in 1912, but followed by "London River" (1921), "Waiting for Daylight" (1922), and "Tidemarks," which is just published. Mr. Shorter, editor of *The Sphere* (London), has no doubts:

CONRAD'S ENGLISH RIVAL

Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, hailed as a native-son spinner of sea yarns.

> "Assuredly a greater than Conrad is here. One takes one's life in one's hand, in a measure, when one dares to suggest that a popular idol is not perfect. Mr. Conrad is a popular idol, and there is only one point of comparison with Mr. Tomlinson—the quality of style. Mr. Tomlinson has yet to prove that he possesses the dramatic quality, the invention, by which Conrad has captured a large public. But that he possesses a more natural, a more easy, and more perfect style I believe to be indisputable. Conrad possest one of the most charming of personalities, and his rise in popular estimation was slow. He deserved more recognition than he got thirty years ago. In the last decade that recognition was, perhaps, a little overdone, and it was made not a little ludicrous when his manuscripts were sold in America as if they were the finest flowers of our English classics—the MSS. of Goldsmith's '*Vicar*' or Defoe's '*Crusoe*' might perhaps have met with such a reception from collectors without loss of balance.
>
> "Let us, however, see whether Mr. Tomlinson has lived up to his previous achievement in 'Tidemarks.' Here is its full title: 'Tidemarks: Some Records of a Journey to the Beaches of the Moluccas and the Forest of Malaya in 1923.'
>
> "Mr. Tomlinson, we see, does not understand how to produce captivating title-pages. He has not that dash of the commercial instinct which is to be found in many apparently simple-minded authors. . . . This by the way. The book is a gem. Mr. Tomlinson retains that captivating style which it is a joy to read. What a vision of Java he gives us. How amazingly he works us up to interest in its unique temple of Borobudor, to disappoint us in the end, for he does not visit Borobudor after all. But was there ever written a better description of a fish-market than that of Macassar here set down? Here, then, is a book of travel which, in its varied interest, its element of unexpectedness, its humor and its satire, is like the temple of Borobudor, 'unique.'"

In *Public Opinion* (London) we are provided with some extracts from "Tidemarks" that enable us to savor this paragon of Mr. Shorter's discovery:

> "Carefully observe what happened next! That ship had a name out of the *Iliad*. I had never seen her before. The way to her was cumbered with packages marked for Singapore, and places beyond which we forget after we leave school. Nor could I make out what she was like, from the quay. She was a mass in which white boats were mixed, and a length of black wall, a blue smokestack, two men looking down from the rail, a flag, some round windows with brass rims, a shout or two, a roar that stopt when some cases checked in mid-air and swung on a pack-thread: a height topped by brown derricks and ventilators. She could not be seen. There was no beginning to her and no end. I went through a door in the upper works of the structure, expecting to be thrown out. That place was nothing to do with me. I could see and smell that. But a man whose smile indicated that he had known me all my life met me in a passage, knew my name, and invited me to follow him. What else could I do? I followed in resignation. He took me to a room. It had been prepared for me. He went to a drawer and handed me some letters whose senders clearly knew where next I would be found. 'If you want anything,' he said, 'touch that button,' and vanished.
>
> "One morning the look-out signaled land. It was a thin shadow over the port bow. There was no other cloud in the sky. That shadow grew in height, darkened, and closed in on us. Then the shadow of Africa approached our other beam. Toward evening we passed between the Pillars. We may have been no nearer to the Moluccas, but we had escaped from the darkness of the North. That was certain at sunset, when we might have sailed off the waters of earth and were elevated to a sea where there were no soundings and logs would be profane. We were not alone there. A felucca was in the vacancy between us and the fantom of a high coast. Our own yellow masts were columns of light. The foam at the bows was flushed with hues never seen in water. And ahead of us, that sea we were to enter was the smooth expanse of an unknown and lustrous element. It was brighter than the sky. From the lower wall of a vault of saffron a purple veil dropt to the rim of a vast mirror. I do not know what was hidden by that veil. It was a dusky curtain circling the brightness, and its folds rested on the mirror. Down on a hatch below me some of our fellows started a gramophone with a fox-trot.
>
> "We had seen the shadow of Crete in the north, and the next noon our ship was somewhere off the Nile. Despite its antiquity, the sky was still in its first bloom, and the sea was its perfect reflection. It was easy to feel older than the sky and the sea, for our ship was solitary in the very waters where, out of the traffic in ideas and commodities between Knossos and Memphis, had grown the Athens of Pericles, and Rome and Paris, London and New York. If there is anything to be said of that awful thought, perhaps it would never do to say it here. It may be altogether too late in the day to brood with fond and kindling eye upon the cradle of that particular deep which rocked our childhood into the beginnings of Chicago and Manchester. Let us say nothing about it."

THE COVER PICTURE—The cover presents the familiar portrait of Washington painted in 1797 by Gilbert Stuart. It is a canvas 50 x 40 inches, and hangs in the New York Public Library, in whose possession it has been since 1896. It is needless to say much more about this well-known portrait except to record that it was long in the possession of the Hamilton family, the tradition being that Washington presented it to Alexander Hamilton, but of this there remains some doubt. It was held by General Hamilton's widow until her death in 1854, and then descended to her son, Mr. James A. Hamilton, passing thence from father to son who bore the name of his distinguished grandfather, Alexander Hamilton, who bequeathed it to the Astor Library, subject to the death of his widow.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SOME PRESIDENTIAL HINTS TO THE MISSIONARIES

SO-CALLED CHRISTIANS MUST STOP carrying the vices of civilization to heathen lands if our missionary efforts are to be successful, declares President Coolidge, and the missionaries themselves must recognize that the heathen have some pretty good traits that might well be imitated here. Selfish motives too often actuate so-called Christian nations in their dealings with non-Christian peoples, and it is against this ancient wrong that the President admonishes governments and churches in an address to the big family of missionaries from the United States and Canada recently gathered in Washington. In that address, which, we are told, deserves a place among the memorable documents of the time, the President, "speaking as a Christian among Christians," gives advice which must stir the Christian nations to a new sense of the obligation imposed upon them. He charges them to press on and on in their task of enlightenment, education and spiritualization of the world. "There can be," he urges, "no hesitancy, no cessation of effort. Not only must they go forward with this great task, but they must be sure that they go with the right purposes. They must carry help and real service." Before the President sat from three to four thousand men and women of this country and Canada, and visitors and returned missionaries from all parts of the world, in attendance on the Foreign Missions Convention. They heard him discuss a difficulty which is to missionaries what a galling fire from the rear is to an army. As we quote him from the press, President Coolidge points out:

"Not everything that the men of Christian countries have carried to the other peoples of the world has been good and helpful to those who have received it. Our civilization is yet far from perfect. Its aims are liable to much distortion, when it comes in contact with peoples not yet equipped through generations of race experience to absorb, to understand, to appreciate it.

"One of the greatest things that a missionary movement could do for the less-favored communities would be to assure that all who go out from the Christian to the non-Christian communities should carry with them the spirit, the aims, the purposes of true Christianity.

"We know that they have not always done this. We know that the missionary movements have repeatedly been hampered and at times frustrated, because some calling themselves Christians, and assuming the present Christian civilization have been actuated by un-Christian motives. Those who have been willing to carry the vices of our civilization among the weaker peoples and into the darker places have often been more successful than those who have sought to implant the virtues.

"The Christian Churches and Governments have no greater responsibility than to make sure that the best and not the worst of which Christian society is capable shall be given to the other peoples. To accomplish this is the dominating purpose of your missionary movement. It is one of the most important, the most absolutely necessary movements in the world to-day. We shall ourselves be the gainers, both spiritually and materially, by our efforts in behalf of those whom we shall thus help."

But the missionary's service, says the President, "can be rendered only under the inspiration of a broad and genuine liberalism," and the foundation of all missionary effort must be "toleration and brotherhood at home." Example in right living, he says, is better than the teaching of precept and creed. Particularly does the President find that—

"Our liberalism needs to be generous enough to recognize that missionary effort will often build better on foundations already laid than by attempting to substitute a complete new structure of morality, of life and of ethics.

"Indeed, those who shall go out from among us carrying the missionary message into the twilight places of the world will there find much that is worthy to be brought back to enrich our ideals and improve our life. They will learn many lessons of industry, of humility, of reverence for parents, of respect for *constituted authority, which may quite conceivably* become adornments to our own social fabric.

"If those who bear our message abroad shall realize and accept the lessons that may be learned from the humbler and simpler peoples, they will be the more successful in planting the spiritual truths of Christianity. Beyond that, they will be able to bring back much that will serve us well."

President Coolidge, comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "deserves the thanks of the churches for saying some wise things in temperate but forceful phraseology." He has had the vision to see that his function as Chief Magistrate is greater than that of advising and directing the material affairs of his country, observes the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail*, while the Troy *Record* follows in the President's trail of thought with these observations:

"Given a land ripe for missionary harvest, the best results can not be obtained if sincere, honest, devout missionaries are trailed thither by countrymen who seek only commercial exploitation of the 'heathen.' China is a case in point. Christian nations have long profited by the opium trade, virtually enslaving millions of human beings to a vice for the sake of dollars and cents. During the days when Pancho Villa was on rampage along the Mexican border, pillaging and killing Americans, hard-thinking American citizens realized only too well that the Mexicans were not alone to blame for the turmoil, and that they were in no small way justified in their suspicion of and hatred for our own countrymen, simply because not all Americans had acted on the level in Mexico.

"Missionary efforts are noble and valuable in proportion to the nobility and value of Christianity. But they are hampered and harmed by other efforts that are far less noble, and valuable only to selfish and frequently dishonest interests. All honor to the hundreds of men and women who have gone forth motivated by a desire to bring all peoples to one enlivening and enlightening faith! But what can we say of other men and women who carried the worst that modern civilization has to offer to the very people the missionaries were trying to benefit honestly and disinterestedly?"

Yet the missionary has occasionally fallen back on the gunboat, and, without any measure of detraction, the Washington *Post* points out that mission work "has often been greatly indebted to statesmen for its protection and promotion," and it goes on:

"Perhaps this thought will be pertinent for at least a moment's consideration at the present time. Spokesmen of some of the churches most interested in missions have lately been inveighing against the Government for 'militarism' and demanding the immediate abolition of Army and Navy. But we can recall many occasions when their foreign missionaries have been glad of the protection afforded to them by the militant arm of the Government, and indeed when the Government has been clamorously importuned to send ships and troops to their rescue. It was a satirist who said that civilization does get forward, sometimes, on a powder cart; tho in fact there was serious truth in his biting words; and we judge that thoughtful workers in the foreign mission field will testify that the teaching of the nations has more than once or twice been made possible only through the strong arm of government."

It might be well to mention briefly that encouraging messages from the remotest corners of the earth were brought by some of the delegates to the convention, and that, in the words of *The Christian Science Monitor*, "these messages collectively and separately confirm the hope that the tenets of Christianity will redeem community life the world over, and that there will eventually, and at no remote day, be established, as a result, a better and clearer realization of the true brotherhood of man." This, we are told, is not a visionary prophecy. "It is a promise whose fulfilment is indicated by results already attained and by the desire for social improvement manifested by peoples who have learned, not the doctrines and creeds of sects, but the ethical lesson taught in the simple commandment, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

MUCKRAKING THE NEWSSTANDS

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

A CRUSADER AGAINST PUBLISHED FILTH

Hendrik Willem van Loon says that "the foulest collection of smut, dirt, and plain pornography ever offered to an unsuspecting public in the name of literature" covers our newsstands, and he calls vigorously for its suppression.

TONS OF LITERARY GARBAGE appear on newsstands all over the country, writes Hendrik Willem van Loon, a vigorous opponent of censorship, but no less, on that account, an opponent of the plain filth which, masquerading as literature, finds its way, he says, into the home and into the hands of children. With the faith of a crusader, Mr. van Loon challenged the editor of a famous New York paper to accompany him to the nearest newsstand, where would be found "available for common use (and at a small cost) the foulest collection of smut, dirt, and plain pornography ever offered to an unsuspecting public in the name of literature." But a political campaign was on, and nothing came of the challenge. Failure also attended a similar challenge to a magazine, which was asked to "gain our everlasting gratitude" by denouncing the "greedy scoundrels" who print the stuff. Finally, for lack of a church door on which to nail his thesis, Mr. van Loon writes an article in *The Commonweal*, a Catholic weekly published in New York, and therein proclaims "that our country is being overrun with and by a putrid stream of the most despicable, the most iniquitous, and on the whole the most dangerous form of a degraded variety of literature; that this stuff is being publicly sold and publicly sent through the mails; and that so far no authority, public or otherwise, seems to be willing or able to stop the dissemination of this literary garbage." And the indignant author of "The Story of Mankind" and "The Story of the Bible" issues another challenge:

> "If the Postmaster-General thinks that I exaggerate, I cordially invite His Honor to meet me in New York, and I shall then take him on a little tour of inspection, and within one hour I promise to show him more printed filth than we would be able to find by a week of diligent searching along the wicked avenues of those wicked European cities which our professional moralists are forever holding up as the legitimate heirs to Sodom and Gomorrah.
>
> "Furthermore, this degraded stuff is not a monopoly of the metropolis. It is sold just as openly in Yellow Springs, Ohio, as in Homer, New York, or any other hamlet of our fair land. It is ubiquitous. It is printed by the ton and sold by the bale. It has millions of dollars behind it. And it is of recent origin. And worst of all, the men who publish it have all the articles and stories presented and labeled in such a fashion as to cover their tracks so cleverly that the ordinary moron who is a post-office inspector or a professional censor shouts—'Why, this is fine stuff. It reads like "The Sheik," the book that had such beautiful passages about Arabian sunsets,' and takes it home to his little girl who is studying shorthand and is making ready for a career on the grand-opera stage."

All his life Mr. van Loon has fought against censorship; but he has two boys of his own and he admits that he would use words not fit for publication, if ever he finds them in possession of "one of those utterly corrupt sheets which Messieurs Sumner, Ford *et al.* in their holy zeal and their unholy ignorance have overlooked or which (as is becoming increasingly clear), they purposely overlook because they are afraid to attack a fortress which is defended by all the shyster lawyers of half a dozen metropolai." Mr. van Loon further denounces the "nefarious drivel" which glows with filth until it totters to a weak moral, and he goes on:

> "I repeat that if the reader thinks that I am making a mountain out of a molehill, the true test lies around the nearest corner. Let him or her put on his or her galoshes and inspect a newsstand, or the magazine section of a department store. He will there find a collection of certain types of vivid romances and special articles which in their true nature are nothing but thinly veiled pornography. If he or she has a spare quarter, I shall ask him or her to do me a favor. Let him buy a copy. Let him take it home and read it. Then after half an hour's gargling with strong disinfectants, I want him or her to light a cigaret and ponder upon the strange duality of our official world, which makes a cannibal feast of a book when it contains the word 'belly,' and which permits the publication and the dissemination of whole wagonloads of stories which Louis XV would have ordered burned by the public hangman and which would have made Casanova blush with shame."

The situation is growing worse, writes Paul Hutchinson in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). Mr. Hutchinson, who looked through an armful of a certain type of magazine while on a long train trip, is as stern in his denunciation of "newsstand poison" as is Mr. van Loon. A lot of the newsstand muck, he says, is almost labeled muck, and is therefore the less to be feared.

"But these publications with their combined circulation of somewhere in the millions, if the word of an advertising solicitor is to be accepted, spew forth their filth while they call upon the names of all the virtues for protection.

"The profest purpose of these publications is the advocacy and promotion of qualities which are perfectly desirable. But it requires only a brief examination of them to detect the fact that they rely on additional lure to boost the circulation, and that a large part of the so-called helpful quality is a camouflage for indecency. Suggestiveness masquerades as frankness both in illustration and text."

Every community takes the utmost precaution against physical disease, observes *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist); but neither typhoid nor scarlet fever, it declares, makes such ravages in the community as "this other sort of dirt, which is reaching the proportions of an epidemic all over the country." *The Advocate* thinks:

"It would be well if the Society for the Suppression of Vice postponed a few of its prosecutions of books which have an extremely limited circulation and some real literary character, and devoted its energies to clearing this muck out of the public newsstands. In such a crusade it would win large popular support.

"In every community there ought to be detailed complaint to the Postmaster-General. In addition prosecutions started in many communities would unquestionably result in suppressions. What about your community?"

DEFEMINIZATION OF THE CHURCH

WOMAN IS LEAVING THE CHURCH and man is returning to it, notes a woman who finds the change not altogether bad for the Church, however it may be for woman. Whether it is the new freedom, which may be seen untrammeled by convention in almost any metropolitan restaurant, or the new education, which has harnessed woman to new energies, which is responsible for her apparent backsliding is a matter of opinion. Looking at it through some minister's spectacles, woman has simply unleashed herself from church ties, and gone to the world, the flesh and the devil to enjoy herself. But a woman says that her sex is educated out of the old rut, and has gone into new fields of endeavor just as good as any that the Church has opened to her.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains, reports Martha Bensley Bruère in *Collier's*, and she writes that the change is most marked in the six largest Protestant denominations—Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. The Roman Catholic Church, we are told, has always had about as many women as men. Eight other churches, which include the Greek Church, the Jewish congregations and the Volunteers of America, have from 52 per cent. to 90 per cent. of men, reports Mrs. Bruère. But in the six evangelical churches in 1906, she writes, the women outnumbered the men nearly two to one. By 1916 the majority was reduced to three to two, and the inequality is still diminishing. Ministers she approached admitted to Mrs. Bruère that they are preaching to more men than women. At the Episcopal Church offices in New York she looked into the year books of the eighty-four dioceses into which the country is divided. Only a few show the membership by sexes. In Connecticut she found that in 1924 nearly 46 per cent. of those who joined the church were men. This, we are told, is almost the same proportion that the 1924 Methodist Year Book gives for the new members from twenty-nine States—45 per cent. were males. The Lutherans, says the writer, claim about the same proportion. And in 1906 the average of men in the six largest denominations was about 36 per cent. Further evidence of the change is furnished in figures being prepared by the Institute for Social and Religious Research of New York. As to the reason: Mrs. Bruère met Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Southern Methodist Church, and from him and from other ministers she talked to in the offices of the Federal Council of Churches, she got a picture of what they think is taking women away from the Church:

"This picture shows the restaurant in almost any of our great metropolitan hotels; the lights dimmed by colored shades; the waiters made velvet-footed by thick carpets; flowers and green things banked about; and a multitude of little tables where many women and a few men are punctuating the pause between afternoon and evening with tea—and cigarets and dancing!

"Sometimes there is the faint smell of alcohol—surreptitiously served or privately brought in. A band dispenses jazz, and the empty space in the center of the floor is filled with dancing pointedly different even from that to which the Church used to object. The whole place has an air of gaiety and beauty that is as artificial as a stage setting. Those who drink and smoke and dance quite frequently can't afford to be there regularly. It is for them an extravagance and a rest, a danger and a delight.

"The flavor is not the flavor of religion. The Bishop is undoubtedly right; this and all the related activities, worse and better, are dangerous rivals of the Church for the attention of women. We are in a maelstrom of new freedoms and interests.

"Another minister told me that it was the fact that the women were leaving that brought the men in.

"'They feel that it's a valuable thing in the community, and if their wives don't stay with it, they will.'"

But what reason do women give for their leaving the Church? A woman who is working with men on the church problem says it is the change in the status of the sex. "Especially," she told Mrs. Bruère, "it is the war. There are so many things we can do now besides go to church. Our whole status has been changed." And, writes Mrs. Bruère,

"That's what they all said—the women doing church work. We have far more education than we had, and that makes us critical; we have been forced into new work, and we've forced ourselves into nearly all the professions, so we have more interests. We've the Federation of Women's Clubs extending virtually everywhere. Modern invention has given those of us who keep house plenty of free time. And then in that new profession of social work we can do all the charitable and palliative work which was once only to be done through the Church. Our whole status has changed!"

But this defeminization is not a bad thing for the Church, we are told. In fact, the Church seems to have improved under it. At the time when there were twice—sometimes three times—as many women as men in the churches, particularly in the rural districts, writes Mrs. Bruère, the churches died like flies under woman's gentle hand. Throughout the Middle West she has seen churches in every stage of wear, from fresh abandonment to utter collapse—sagging roofs, broken windows, their pulpits nesting-places for birds, their pews beds for tramps. She goes on:

"Of course other things helped to kill those churches, but the fact remains that where the women most outnumbered the men the churches died. In the face of this disaster the churches themselves tried to get the men back. I saw the effort beginning in the Mississippi Valley a dozen years ago. Virtually every denomination was organizing men's clubs, fostering boys' sports, installing bowling-alleys and billiard-tables when they could get some sort of a club-house.

"In Missouri I found a new baseball league between the neighboring churches. In the richest part of Iowa there was the Evergreen Sporting Association, organized to promote 'social, physical, recreative and literary activities' for the young men in the church. Its constitution provides for two baseball games, one field meet, three literary contests and a competitive hunt and clay-bird shoot every year.

"Everywhere were the beginnings of what were to become civic centers, men's community clubs, Boy Scout organizations, and the like—even an interdenominational athletic league. Nobody was bothering about the women and girls. They were safely within the fold, and there was no other place for them to go. Anyway, there was more joy over one man who joined the church than over a dozen women. That campaign is now bearing fruit.

"From a town in Ohio, where the religious organizations have their churches especially well in hand, comes a letter:

"'There is a good deal more interest in our men's clubs than in the Ladies' Society or any of the women's organizations. They are not yet quite so large; but they are more alive and they are growing faster.'"

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

GIVEN a month to live if he continued at work, or a possible three months if he rested in Florida, Ernest Harold Baynes chose to keep working. He is known to thousands through his lectures and books, most of them connected with birds and other forest creatures, and frequently quoted in our Department of "Beasts, Birds and Trees." The following poem, written shortly before he died, appeared in *The Outlook* a few days after his death. Its spirit may suggest Henley's famous "Invictus," with an added poignancy drawn from real life.

THE LAST RACE*

By Ernest Harold Baynes

I have the mount on Courage to-day,
And Death is riding the White,
Through the paddock gate, with a smile at fate,
To the track in the slanting light.

The odds on Death are short, they say,
And how shall a sportsman choose?
There is just one test, you must ride your best,
Then you win, if you win or lose.

We face the flag on our hill-rimmed course,
It falls to a perfect start,
No waiting race—we must set the pace,
The pace that will break his heart.

On the long back stretch we lead by a length,
Old Courage asserting his pride,
Till Death shows fight and calls on the White:
He rides! for he *has* to ride.

As we swing to the straight, we are still in the van,
My horse at the top of his speed,
With Death's coming fast—we are nearing the last,
And the last is already decreed.

The horses, lapped to their saddle girths,
Rush through like a storm-swept fire—
Death wins! Bravo! But I laugh in his face,
As he noses me out at the wire.

---

*Copyright by Louise Birt Baynes

A new book or one forthcoming, we take it, has supplied the London *Spectator* with these lines; but no solution is supplied by that journal:

TWO LYRICS FROM "THE DELUGE"

By Richard Church

I.

WIND, RAIN, TREES AND WATERS IN CHORUS

Who is this Titanic force
That checks the waters in their course,
Checks and turns and urges back
Mountain streams upon their track?
Who consumes the sands and breaks
Forest giants till earth quakes,
Crumbles down exalted cliffs,
Spells the sky with hieroglyphs
Of skeined clouds that blot the stars
With presage of death-dealing wars?

Who has broken down the gates
Of age-long imprisoned fates,
Each of whom with hatred waits
To wreak a vengeance dire?

See! they drown the angry day
With the breathing of their fray.
Hark! the threatenings to slay
Which the seas respire.

II.

SPIRIT OF LOVE

Sagacious, friendly trees;
Cherish their secrecies!
Tender couches of green moss
Lull them from their sense of loss;
Nor in waking let them blame
Me, their guardian this night;
Never taint of guilty shame
Mar the happy morning light.
Love has risen to its crest;
After passion there is rest.
Never weep then, children; keep
Hold upon this present bliss.
Clasp each other, clasp and kiss,
Kiss—then sleep.

Sir Owen Seaman attacks a modern craze with a wistful, whimsical ebullition in *Punch* that may or may not accomplish a Gilbertian purpose of reformation:

TO PHYLLIS, WHO HAS SPOILT HERSELF

By O. S.

Phyllis, whose beauty shone most fair
Where feathery tendrils used to cling
Under the shadowing wealth of hair
That gave to your head its lovely shape—
Why have you done this dreadful thing?
Why have you shaved your neck's nice nape?

Bald as a coot it shows between
The hideous whiskers that block your ears,
Save where a dusky stubble is seen
Resilient after a week-old scrape.
Deadly enough were the shingler's shears,
But why must he mow your neck's nice nape?

Sharp as a wig's edge runs the line
Where the waved hair ends in a naked space,
Bare of its spun silk, soft and fine;
And never a man of the men you ape
But weeps for your dear head's wounded grace
And the sight you've made of your neck's nice nape.

Boys may approve you shaved and shorn,
But, ere they are real men, Fashion's tide
Will turn and you will be left forlorn,
Waiting for Time to bring escape
From the shame of a crop too short to hide
The prickly scrub on your neck's nice nape.

And the maids of to-morrow, taught again
That a woman's hair is her glory's crown,
Will marvel much in a world grown sane
How a girl in her senses could choose to rape
Her own bright locks and the delicate down
That bloomed for a charm on her neck's nice nape.

Aside from the eccentric disuse of capital letters there is nothing ultra modern in H. D.'s poem in the London *Outlook*. There is moreover a fine evocation of the pageant of the stars:

NORTH STAR

By H. D.

Stars wheel in purple, yours is not so rare
as Hesperus, nor yet so great a star
as bright Aldebaran or Sirius,
nor yet the stained and brilliant one of War;

stars turn in purple, glorious to the sight;
yours is not gracious as the Pleiads are,
nor as Orion's sapphires, luminous;
yet disenchanted, cold, imperious face,
when all the others, blighted, reel and fall,
your star, steel-set, keeps lone and frigid tryst
to freighted ships baffled in wind and blast.

Perhaps Mr. Whicher would even strengthen his argument by pointing the artistic value of reticence. At any rate we are due for more like this in the New York *Times:*

ON THE PRESENT SCORN OF FIG LEAVES

By George Meason Whicher

Now, as of old, come Momus and his rout,
Filling the groves with their unhallowed din;
Too rude to hesitate, too bold to doubt,
They take for rule the wild desire within.
Of life's slow, painful gains they make a scoff,
Mock at Art's laws before her startled face,
And boldly twitch the nymph's last garment off,
To set her in the ribald market-place.
Love had distilled a drink divine from shame,
But they would smear his countenance with lees
And thrust him to the pit from which he came,
With what base chants, what itching ears to please!
But know, not Liberty alone to Art was given:
Reverence and Reticence, too, derive from Heaven.

The dramatic critic of the London *Times* seems to have uttered a challenge. We do not know the occasion of the observation quoted in brackets, but we like the retort ironic in the London *Morning Post:*

POET'S PROPER PLACE

By W. H. B.

["In a seat of learning scholars should rank before poets."—A. B. Walkley.]

"Oh! in every seat of learning
Where the poets are discerning
To the scholars they most willingly give place,
When they see a scholar coming
Poets cease their silly humming,
For they know they are inferior in race.

* * *

"There's a very ugly story
Of a poet (it is gory)
Who sat down beside a scholar in a tram
He was afterwards found floating,
Stabbed to death, by someone boating,
On the Isis (or it may have been the Cam)."

If Mr. Brewer had found a better word than "loot," we should have liked his poem better. Those who are not jarred too much will perhaps approve the rest. It is in the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

THE SEARCHER

By W. A. Brewer, Jr.

Like one who searches in the ancient caves
Of long-forgotten races, for the tomb
Of him who earned the chiefest of the graves—
And then by chance comes on a secret room
Filled with the treasure of a bandit king
Of whom all history is coldly mute,
So I have touched in human hearts a spring
And found a chamber filled with richest loot!

I sought in man, dim corridor of time,
The hidden record of his ordered past—
The origin of thought beneath that grime
The ages leave on ruins at the last—
And all at once I stumbled on a door
That gave before my touch—unkeyed the span—
Revealing what I had not guessed before:
The secret chamber of man's love for man!

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

GUN-PLAY AND SUDDEN DEATH IN HERRIN

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

TWO-GUN RAIDER

S. Glenn Young, leader of Ku Klux Klan dry raids, killed and was killed in the last battle.

S GLENN YOUNG, ex-prohibition raider for the Ku Klux Klan, put a gun on each hip and paraded the streets of Herrin with his helpers. The Sheriff of the County and the Chief of Police of Herrin, declaring his activities unofficial, ordered him to stand aside. Ora Thomas, once convicted of bootlegging, sworn in as a deputy by the Sheriff, also paraded the streets with a gun on his hip. There had been a feud of long standing between Young and Thomas. Thomas had said that he was "ready to go if the other fellows would swop," and offered to bet that, if Young tried to drive him out of town, he would outlive the prohibition raider. The two men met in a cigar store, and there ensued a gun battle in which the Klan raider, the gun-fighting Deputy Sheriff and two Klansmen lost their lives. This tragic episode, culmination of a long series of crimes of violence in and around the little Illinois mining city of Herrin, is viewed by the country at large as a flare-up in what amounts to a continuing state of civil war. Prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, Ku Kluxers and anti-Ku Kluxers, unionists and non-unionists, have played their part. The last battle is thus described by a staff correspondent of the neighboring St. Louis *Star*, who appeared on the scene shortly after the removal of the dead and wounded:

> A shot in the dark brought the foes together. It was fired from a window, a block from the scene of the conflict, and anti-Klan foes assert that it was intended for Thomas, while the Klansmen say it was a signal to attack Young.
>
> At any rate, the shot put Thomas on his guard and sent Young, the voluntary arm of the law, scurrying about the streets to investigate. Finding nothing, he went to the cigar store in the front of the European Hotel on Main Street, where he encountered Lige Green, a mine boss. Young was berating Green for laying off Klansmen miners in his employ when Thomas, who had entered the hotel a moment before, appeared.
>
> Thomas, cool and confident, strolled from the rear of the hotel into the cigar store where the quarreling men were standing. He was puffing a cigaret, his manner was indolent, but his long, thin hands were tensed for combat.
>
> "Gentlemen," he said in his customary quiet voice, "you must be quiet."
>
> "Shut up," retorted Young and went right on giving his opinion of Green. Two of the Young men were at his side, and twenty others, fully armed, were in the street, awaiting the signal of their leader.
>
> Thomas was alone. He did not have a friend in the place, unless it was Green, who was unarmed.
>
> "I said you would have to be quiet," repeated Thomas.
>
> Young whirled on him and the men eyed each other for a moment, each waiting for a hostile move.
>
> "By God!" Young yelled, "I'll take care of you right now!" And his hands flashed to his hips.

International photograph

YOUNG'S SLAYER

Ora Thomas, deputy sheriff and ex-bootlegger, emptied his guns at his foes and died with his boots on.

> But before Young, who had often boasted of his quickness on the draw, could reach his pistols, Thomas had backed against a cigar case. A sudden, swift motion and he had a six-shooter in each hand and was firing.
>
> Young had his weapons out, but the deputy shot him down and began firing into the crowd of Young's followers who swarmed into the place from the street. Twenty to one, with no chance for escape, Thomas, hatless, the dead cigaret still hanging from his thin lips, pumped lead at the howling mob.
>
> Young was shot twice, once in the right side and once in the left chest.
>
> From the floor, the dying Young fired two shots at Thomas, but must have missed, since the deputy was on his feet several minutes later.
>
> Edward B. Forbes, one of the first men into the cigar store, went down with a bullet in his chest and died while the fight went on.
>
> Homer Warren was struck by a bullet in the forehead and was instantly killed.
>
> Thomas was struck, sank to his haunches and kept on firing. By this time the Klansmen outside had adopted a different method of attack. Instead of attempting to rush into the lobby where the wounded gunman could pick them off as they came, they massed outside and sent a volley from revolvers, rifles and shotguns into the place.
>
> After the fight it was ascertained that Thomas was shot through the back of the head and the bullet must have been fired from the barroom adjoining the hotel lobby, the only point from which a bullet could have struck him in the back.
>
> Thomas tumbled beneath the hail of bullets and sprawled facing the enemy.
>
> S. Glenn Young had been beaten to the draw and Ora Thomas had died with his boots on.
>
> After the battle the Klansmen paraded the streets of Herrin, openly wearing their weapons and shouting that all followers of Sheriff Galligan and Ora Thomas would soon meet the same fate as the men in the cigar stand.
>
> No one dared approach the scene of the bloody battle, but when the excitement had died down, Young's body was claimed by his Ku Klux followers and Thomas, Warren and Forbes were taken to the Herrin Hospital.
>
> Here another riot was narrowly averted when some of the Klansmen threatened to assault Dr. J. T. Black, head of the hospital, for accepting Thomas's body.

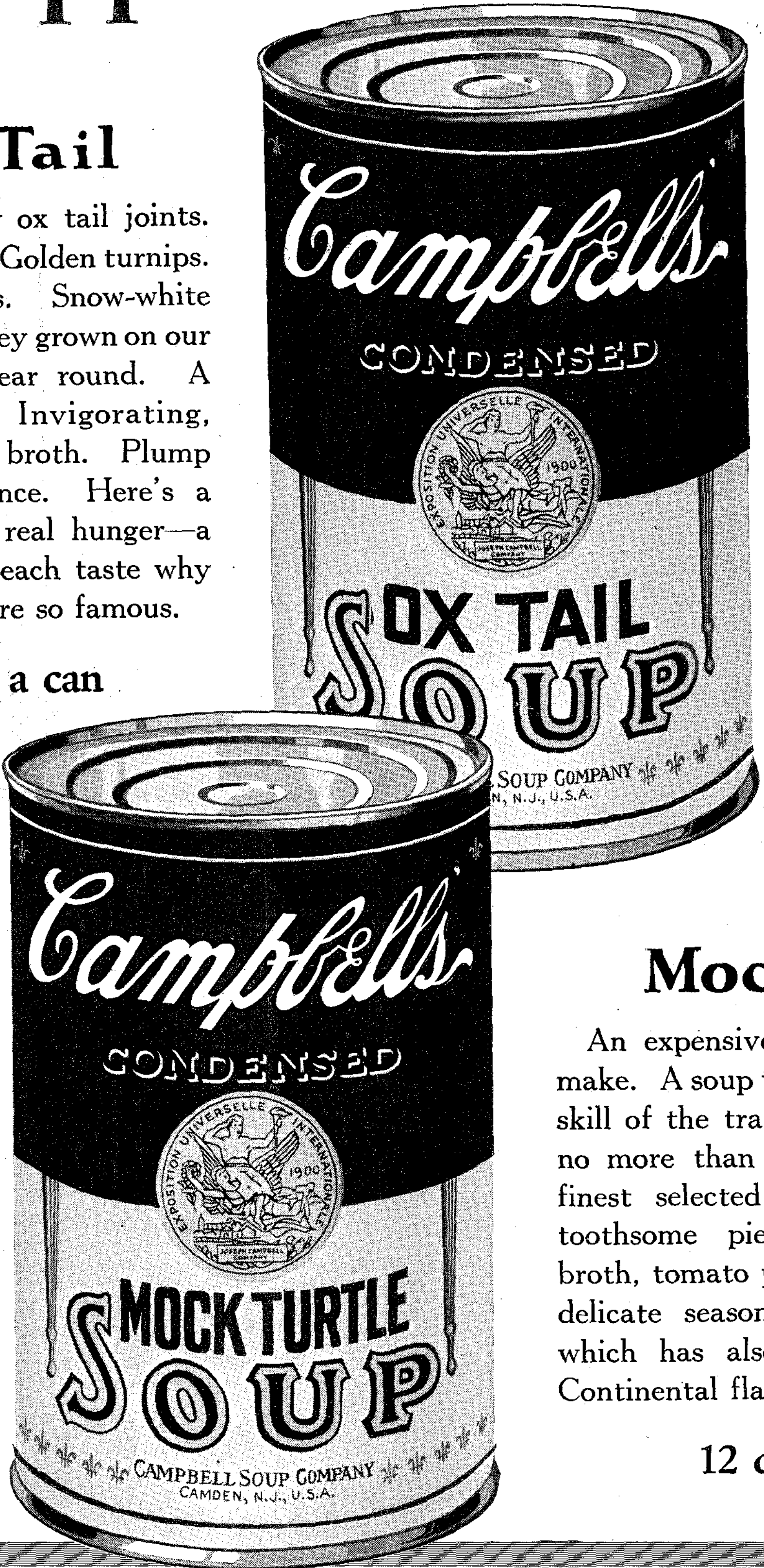
Elias Green, the anti-Klan man with whom Young was having an argument when Thomas appeared, adds further details of the conflict. He is admittedly an interested witness, and "because of the absence of the disinterested witnesses," complains the staff correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "it is almost impossible to get an authoritative account." Green's story, as reported by this correspondent, runs that:

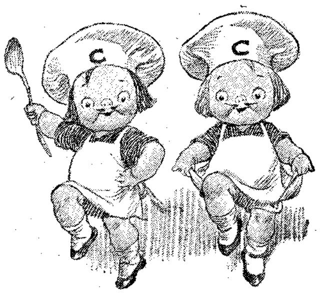
Nourishing meat soups no appetite can resist!

Ox Tail

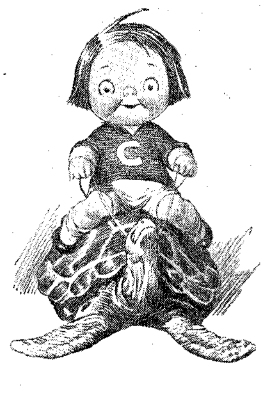
Meaty, marrowy ox tail joints. Luscious tomatoes. Golden turnips. Chantenay carrots. Snow-white celery. Fresh parsley grown on our own farms the year round. A touch of leek. Invigorating, nourishing ox tail broth. Plump barley in abundance. Here's a soup to satisfy a real hunger—a soup that tells at each taste why Campbell's chefs are so famous.

12 cents a can


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
OX TAIL
SOUP
SOUP COMPANY
N, N.J., U.S.A.
Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
MOCK TURTLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.



To bring out the full rich flavor of all Campbell's Soups made with meat, add the water cold, bring to a boil, allow to simmer, and serve piping hot.



Mock Turtle

An expensive and difficult soup to make. A soup that requires the highest skill of the trained chef. Yet it costs no more than our other soups. The finest selected calf's head meat, in toothsome pieces, invigorating beef broth, tomato puree, celery, herbs and delicate seasoning are in the blend, which has also a dash of the true Continental flavor.

12 cents a can

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

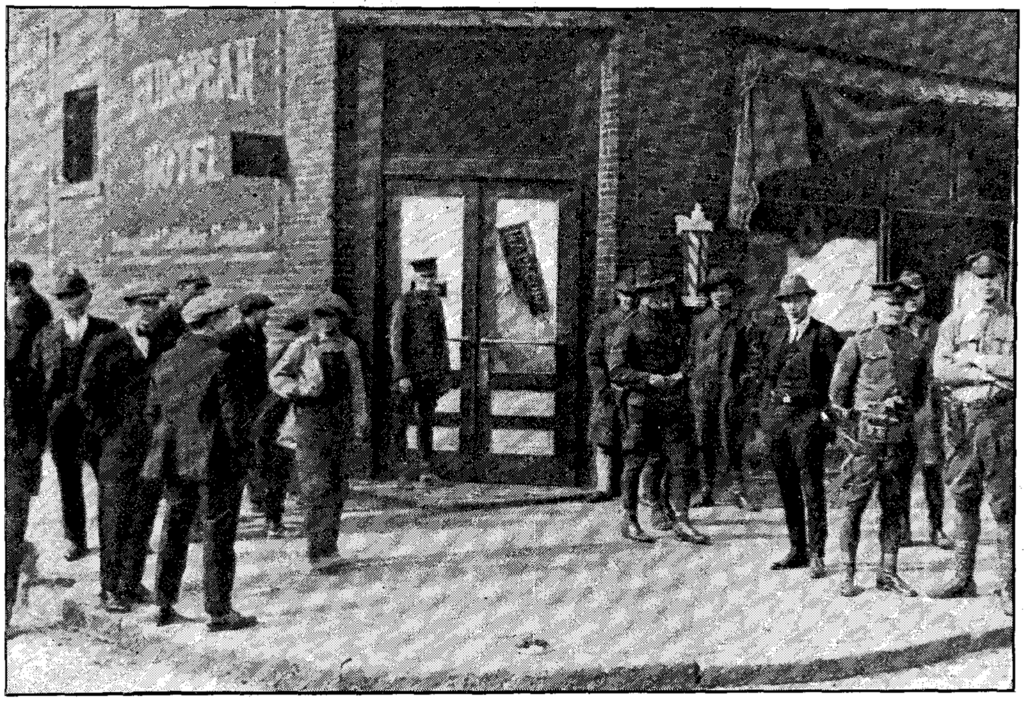
Campbell's Soups

He went into the cigar store and was talking to Mrs. Angelo Biotti, wife of the proprietor, when Glenn Young entered. Young, he said, began to curse him and berate him for having gone before certain Williamson County unions and denouncing Young as a protector of "scabs" and an enemy of union labor. The woman ran out of the place, he said.

"Then, the door in the rear opened and in came Ora Thomas," Green related. "Young whirled about and shouted, half over his shoulder, 'Close the door and lock it.' Ora just stood there and looked at Young. Ora had his hands on his two automatics but didn't make a move.

"Then, Young grabbed me and shoved me between them. I pushed Young a little back, and Young said, 'Don't draw, Ora, or I'll shoot, too.' Then I shoved back at Young and shoved him along the cigar case, and suddenly he drew one of his two guns and fired a shot but didn't hit anybody.

"Then Ora came out with his guns and fired twice and Young fell. At this time the shooting commenced from the outside and two men ran in with guns in their hands. I got out but the shooting continued until all were down."



P & A photograph

STATE MILITIA TAKE CHARGE OF THE BATTLE-GROUND

Ora Thomas walked up to the cigar counter, just inside the door, where his Klan enemy, Glenn Young, with two Klansmen as guards, was having an argument with an anti-Klan miner. When the smoke cleared away, Young and the two Klansmen were dead, and Thomas was dying.

According to this version, it would appear that Young fired only one shot at his arch-enemy, Thomas; also that his two companions—Forbes and Warren—remained outside and began shooting from the outside, with their weapons in hand, to "shoot it out" with Thomas.

John C. Glen, an anti-Klan man, who maintains that he took no part in the shooting, said to-day that he saw most of the fight, and told a *Post-Dispatch* reporter his story.

Glen's story was that Thomas killed Young, but that Thomas was killed not by Young but by Young's supporters firing from outside the cigar store. Glen said he also believed that the fatal wounds of Forbes and Warren were inflicted by their own comrades, as no one of the anti-Klan side except Thomas was seen by him to have or use a weapon.

"I was with a group of anti-Klan men who came out of the city hall, a block from the hotel," Glen related. "We heard a shot, and saw where the bullet had struck a concrete post. I saw Glenn Young standing on the street.

"We went on to the hotel building and into the Canary cigar store. I went down-stairs for a few minutes, and when I came back up-stairs I saw a bunch of the Klansmen outside, Ed Forbes and Homer Warren among them. They were leaning about, as if waiting for something to happen. One was leaning against a lamp-post, with what looked like a Winchester rifle on his arm.

"I saw Glenn Young inside the cigar store, toward the rear. While he was there Thomas came in and went to the cigar counter, where he stood with his back toward Young.

"Young drew his gun, to cover Thomas, and Thomas wheeled about. Young grabbed one of our fellows, named Green, and held him in front of him. Green said, 'Don't shoot,' and Thomas said, 'Don't worry. I won't hurt you.'

"Young opened fire, but his first shot went into the ceiling. Thomas then fired on Young, and Young fell. Then there were many shots, and except for those which Thomas fired, I believe all came from the Klansmen."

The latter part of the affair, Glen said, he saw as he was on his way, by a side door, to his automobile, which was parked outside.

Young's followers, adds this correspondent, declare that Thomas was the aggressor in the fight, that he lured Young and his two followers into the cigar store to be slain by his confederates, who, Klansmen say, were secreted in the hotel. In this version:

It is declared that Thomas fired the first shot and that he fell a victim to the unerring aim of his arch-enemy, Young. The Klan raider and his two followers were then shot by Thomas's men, Klansmen say.

In support of their claim, they point out that one bullet struck Warren in the top of the head. This would only be possible, they say, if Warren's slayer were above him. Klansmen say positively that anti-Klan gunmen were firing from the upper stories of the hotel during the fight.

The inquest brought out few additional details. A traffic policeman testified that, for several hours before the shooting, Thomas had "swaggered about the street," and "appeared to be drinking." During the inquest, members of the Illinois National Guard patrolled the city. Both Young and Thomas were given impressive funerals by their adherents.

Turning back to the mixed currents of hatred and misunderstanding that led up to the present tragedy, the New York *Evening Post* remarks editorially that back of all the "blood and black shame" which have disgraced Herrin and Williamson County, there is a significant history. For, says the editor:

The names now familiar in Williamson's crimson annals are nearly all Anglo-Saxon. Young, Warren, Thomas, Green, Cable, Smith and Forbes are all Old American. Men with like names came out of the Cumberlands and settled in "Egypt," as Southern Illinois is known, before 1800. They brought with them out of the mountains of Kentucky, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia the feudist spirit.

This is not the first blood-letting there. These folk who settled in the Ozark Uplift, peopling its jack oak hills, its post oak flats and white clay barrens, were killing each other off some seventy years ago. The "Knights of the Golden Circle" flourished in "Egypt" during the Civil War. Fifty years ago "the bloody vendetta," locally famous, took a heavy toll of life. "White Caps" and "Night Riders" were as busy then as the Klan is now. No, violence is not new in "Egypt."

Into this backwater of the current of mountain blood that had poured west, northwest and southwest over the nation came a new day about forty years ago. There are soft coal veins fifteen feet deep under parts of "Egypt." The coal barons came. They brought the alien mine worker. Native violence and hates were matched by many of the newcomers. A veritable hell-broth was brewed in kettles of hate. Men divided into new camps. The problems of industry, labor, religion, race and liquor wove themselves into an ominous tangle. The guns began to talk.

Between thirty and forty men have kept their rendezvous with death in and around this soft coal town since June, 1922. More

VALVE-IN-HEAD
Buick
MOTOR CARS
GO
STOP

As Quick on the "GO" *as on the* "STOP"

"Go!" And the powerful Buick Valve-in-Head engine obeys immediately. For twenty years Buick engineers have been bringing this engine closer, closer and *closer* to perfection—harmonizing and balancing—adding power to power—making silky smoothness smoother still.

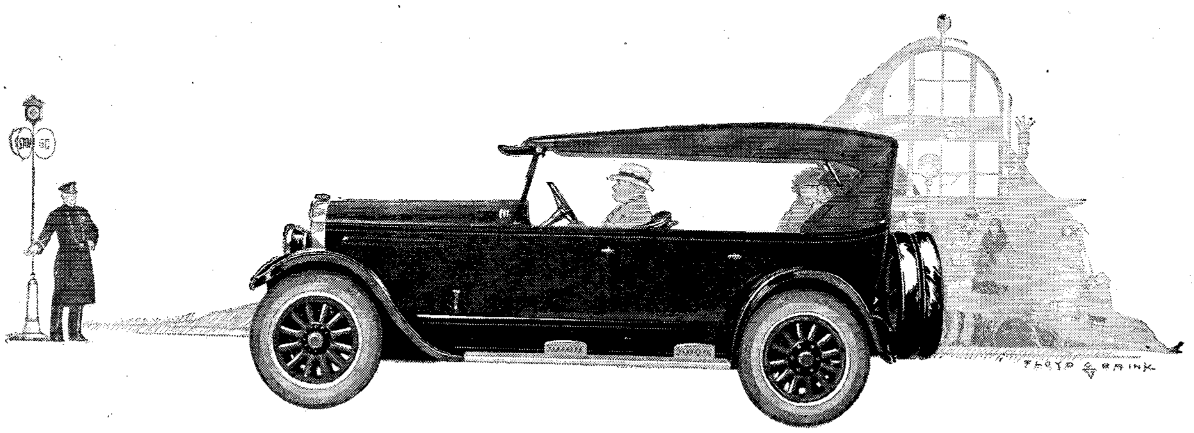
"Stop!" And Buick 4-Wheel Brakes act quickly and smoothly. Proved through two years by more than 350,000 owners, *these* mechanical 4-Wheel Brakes stop the car firmly and safely in any emergency, in any weather.

Buick performance consistently lives up to the old, old Buick promise—"When Better Automobiles Are Built, Buick Will Build Them."

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factory:
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ont.*

Branches in All Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

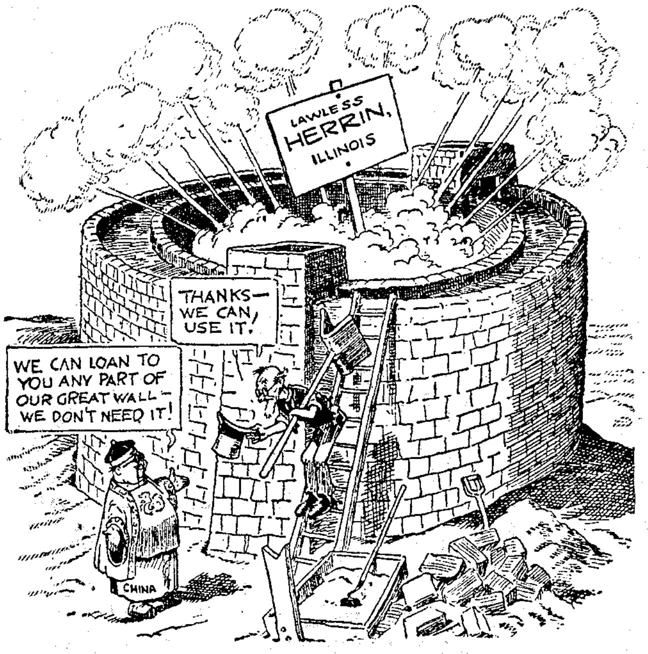
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head
Motor Cars



than twenty died in the massacre of non-union workers and mine guards in that year. No man was ever punished for these murders. Williamson sat tight-lipped through trials and investigations. More than two hundred indictments were nolle prossed.

The strip mine, scene of the killings, was finally sold to the Illinois Miners' Union. There were those who hoped this would be the "last chapter" of Herrin's violence. They did not know that country.

Then the Klan stalked in. Bootlegging and vice were to be wiped out. Under the lead of Glenn Young, imported two-gun mountain killer, a reign of terror began. Straightway it became a clash between races and religions, for the Klan carries hate in its garments. The Knights of the Flaming Circle rose up to battle the Klan. Young, the two-gun man, was faced by another gunman, Ora Thomas. In street-fighting, ambushes and pistol duels that followed officers of the law were besieged in hospitals, kidnaped or driven into "voluntary" exile.


LAWLESS HERRIN, ILLINOIS
THANKS— WE CAN USE IT.
WE CAN LOAN TO YOU ANY PART OF OUR GREAT WALL— WE DON'T NEED IT!
CHINA

WE'LL PROBABLY HAVE TO WALL THE PLACE IN AND LET 'EM SHOOT.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Following, in more detail, the development of Herrin's feuds since Prohibition enforcement became an issue there, a special correspondent of the New York *Times* gives this résumé:

On December 22, 1923, a raid was made on openly operated liquor houses in the county and seventy-five prisoners were taken. The raids were planned and executed by the Ku Klux Klan, which had hired S. Glenn Young, a professional raider.

The Klan announced that the raids were made because Sheriff George Galligan was not enforcing the law, and from all evidences and the hundreds of convictions and pleas of guilty obtained in Federal Court the Klan was right.

The resulting conflict on enforcement authorities finally narrowed down to implacable hatred between Young, afterward disclaimed by the Klan, and Thomas, one of Galligan's deputies.

During the first week in January, 1924, Young and two of his lieutenants assaulted Paul Corder on the public square in Marion. Corder was beaten over the head with pistols and had a warrant issued for Young's arrest. Young appeared for trial, carrying a rapid-fire gun and accompanied by at least two guards with loaded rifles, all of which they took into court with them, placing them inside the railing for use if needed. The jury, found later to be Klan influenced, found Young not guilty.

Sheriff Galligan, ill in bed, asked Governor Small for troops. The ministers of the county condemned this action, but the burning of several bootleg places after their arrival and the continued tense feeling fully justified their being called. Troops having once been in the county soon became familiar sights and spent more than half of the remaining time during 1924 in the county, at Marion, Johnston City and Herrin.

In February a Circuit Court Grand Jury convened in Marion with E. C. Frick of Herrin, a prominent Baptist and teetotaler, as foreman. That jury, it was expected, would investigate Young's activities. Frick was arrested in a raid made by Young and other Klansmen for having liquor in his home and held in jail for twelve hours outside Williamson County without being allowed to communicate with any one while an effort was made to have a new foreman appointed.

Circuit Judge Hartwell refused to appoint a new foreman and Frick returned to his duties. The Government dropt the liquor charge as being unfounded, and in December, Herrin Klansmen issued a signed statement and offered to assist Mr. Frick in prosecuting Young for placing the liquor in his home for the "framed" raid.

On the night after the Grand Jury adjourned, Constable Cæsar Cable, a Klansman, was called from his lodge meeting and instantly killed without provocation, according to all evidence presented to the Coroner's jury. Young, then in Marion, sped to Herrin and set himself up as dictator. He took over the City Hall, ordered Sheriff Galligan arrested, had Mayor Anderson arrested and, with half a dozen others, spirited out of the county.

Young was also said to have been the leader of the mob of several hundred who riddled the Herrin Hospital with bullets on that night and who was still firing shots into the hospital when State troops arrived. The riddling of the hospital by Young was the first act by the Klan within the county to hurt its prestige. The majority of the citizens are law abiding, and believed the raids were necessary to clean up the county. But it did not sanction the destruction of a hospital filled with men, women and children.

Young made police officers of his Klan friends so rapidly that they were actually cutting stars from tin cans. A citizens' committee was formed, which appointed a Field Deputy Sheriff and three extra regular deputies. These men were neither members of the Klan nor the Flaming Circle, an anti-Klan order that had been formed by Deputy Ora Thomas.

Soon after the night of rioting, City Judge Bowen called a special term of court, which made a one-sided investigation of the riots and returned a total of ninety-nine indictments for offenses from attempt to murder to malicious mischief. All but three or four named in these indictments were Klansmen and Young was named in nearly fifty of them. Led by a band and with a street parade a mile long, the Klansmen marched to court and filed bonds for a total of $4,275,000. Citizens and merchants of the entire county signed these bonds, which have never been released and stand against the property of hundreds of citizens, some of whom were forced to sign under threats of taking away their patronage.

Some time during March, Marion Klansmen took Young to task for overdrawing his expense account, between $2,000 and $3,000, and they discontinued his pay, alleging that their contract with him was fulfilled. Young made threats against certain of the Klan leaders.

On the night of April 15, the country home of Sam Stearns, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, then Cyclops of the Marion Klan and one of the men who made the contract with Young, but refused to pay him longer, was shot into from a speeding automobile. Bullets barely missed Mr. Stearns's head, and Ross Lisenby, a guard he kept at his home, was wounded in the leg. Lisenby, now an anti-Klansman, was the target of the first shot fired in the last outbreak. The bullet barely missed his face.

On April 25, Young achieved the height of his popularity, according to the *Times* correspondent, and started his decline in power. On that day—

He assumed charge of the East St. Louis Klan as Kleagle. One of his first acts was to make a bitter attack on United States District Attorney W. O. Potter, whose home was in Marion. Potter filed charges with the State Klan against Young and invited them to investigate his office. The result was that on July 16, Young was removed as Kleagle.

On July 22, Young, thinking that a Grand Jury that had just adjourned had indicted him, wired State's Attorney Delos Duty that he supposed Duty had "framed at least a dozen indictments against me." The telegram threatened to hang the State's Attorney, "thereby saving the citizens of Williamson County the price of five pounds of hemp." The telegram ended with a dare that he send Deputy Sheriff "Bud" Allison, afterward killed in a Klan and anti-Klan battle, or Thomas to serve the papers. Young was not even indicted by that Grand Jury.

When the first of Young's trials was called in Herrin, he presented a doctor's certificate of inability to attend and said

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation

The Touring
$525
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels $25 additional

The Roadster
$525
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels $25 additional

The Coupe
$715
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment

The Coach
$735
Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels

The Sedan
$825
Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Quality at Low Cost

Chevrolet combines, in an unusual degree, beauty, power, comfort, sturdy construction and great economy—all the essentials that you could desire in an automobile.

Powerful valve-in-head motor—dry plate disc clutch—extra strong rear axle with banjo-type housing—Duco finish in beautiful colors—handsome closed bodies by Fisher—all are features that you would expect to find only on high priced cars.

Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car selling at a low price.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

he was entering a hospital in Atlanta, but press dispatches the same day told of his being on a speaking tour in North Carolina, so Judge Bowen declared $39,000 of the bonds forfeited. Thus far the forfeiture has not been made absolute and it is believed never will be.

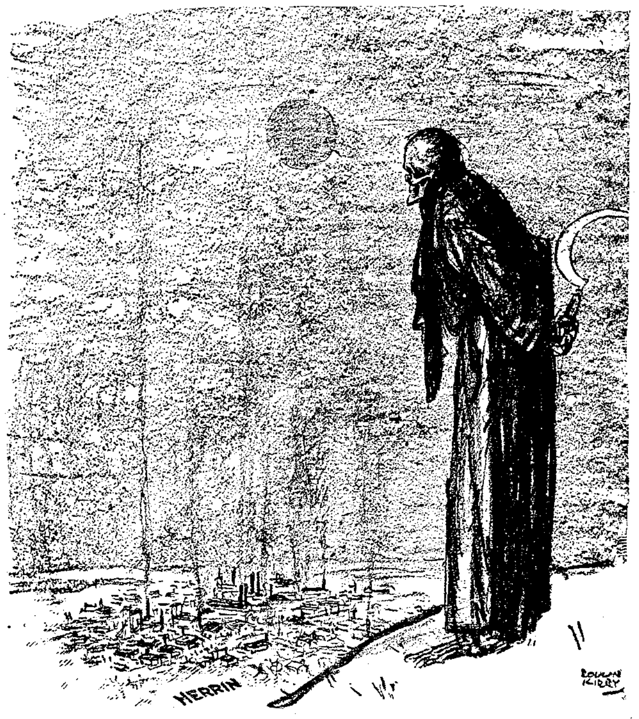
On the grounds that he was a Federal officer when the raids were made, Young sought to have the cases transferred to Federal Courts, but the Court decided he was not a Federal officer and sent the cases back to Williamson County.

On August 30, Sheriff Galligan and deputies went to the garage of John Smith, a Klansman, to get an automobile Jack Skelcher was driving when he was killed on May 24 by Klansmen. As they entered, shooting began on both sides and when the smoke cleared six were dead and one was so seriously wounded that he died later. Deputy Sheriff Thomas was alleged to have been one of those whose shots killed Klansmen. The Coroner held an inquest and named Klansmen as the guilty persons. The regular Grand Jury met soon afterward and named the Sheriff, City Judge Bowen and the State's Attorney as three of the murderers. Neither inquiry was impartial, both being made along strictly factional lines. Young was out of the county when these men were shot. Troops again patrolled the streets and were on constant duty from September 1 until the middle of November.

Troops remained in the county until after the election, in which the Klan elected their entire ticket, the new officers taking office on December 1. The Sheriff's office, however, does not change for two years.

The Grand Jury investigation now being completed is the first made by the new county officers, Coroner George Bell and State's Attorney Arlie O. Boswell, both admittedly Klansmen, and with a jury consisting largely if not wholly of Klansmen.

The foreman of the jury, Tom Benton, of Johnston City, pledged fairness to every one when the first session was held. He admitted the press and did everything within his power to obtain facts. The investigation was the fairest the county has had for several years and gives promise of an era of peace and prosperity.



HIS TOWN

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

Young, after his expulsion from the Klan, lived by contributions from friends who did not forsake him. He recently sought to borrow money to go into a business in Herrin, but local banks would not accept his note, according to statements published in Southern Illinois newspapers.

He always traveled with a big show of guns—he could never have been charged with carrying concealed weapons and he usually traveled with two or three extra lieutenants or guards as they were commonly called.

Now that he is dead, he has become a popular hero, for more than half the population of Herrin, reports the Associated Press. For at least a year, according to this report, dated at Herrin:

> Two Ku Klux Klansmen will stand guard at the tomb of S. Glenn Young, according to a statement by a prominent Klan leader.
>
> The guard will be maintained as a token of respect for Young.
>
> The last chapter in the life story of S. Glenn Young, Ku Klux Klan liquor raider, was written to-day.
>
> Thousands assembled to pay a last tribute to the man whose feats during the last 13 months frequently forced his name into front-page newspaper reports.
>
> So great was the crowd that arrangements were made to hold services simultaneously in several churches and in the Masonic temple. Young's body rested in the Baptist church, to which it was taken after he was killed Saturday night.
>
> At the church an ordinary funeral service was planned, with the Klan ceremony at the concrete vault built to receive Young's body.
>
> Grand Dragon Dalmer, Chicago Klan leader, or his representative, and a number of prominent Klansmen were expected among those gathered at the vault. Thus, surrounded by a solid phalanx of robed and hooded figures, chanting the funeral rites of their order, the slain Klan crusader would be buried, the leaders said.

The moral of the whole affair, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is that it is dangerous to take important public questions "out of politics." This editor's view, which is echoed, with variations, by a number of others, runs, in brief:

> A remedy widely advertised for all the newer maladies of the governmental system was put to a culminating test. A very important public question was "taken out of politics" after the responsible authorities displayed an inability to deal with it satisfactorily. And they have found in Williamson County that when you take an issue out of politics there will remain the extremely difficult and dangerous task of finding a better place to put it.
>
> Whenever taxes are too high, whenever police are inefficient, wherever community affairs seem to be mismanaged, somebody comes along to say glibly that these matters will come right when they are taken out of politics. That is what we have been hearing about Prohibition enforcement ever since the Volstead Law was passed. Yet, as any one should be able to perceive after a second thought, an issue taken out of politics must of necessity be taken out of public control and out of the hands of constituted authorities, since politics is nothing more nor less than the system by which local, State and national government is administered on a basis of the common will. There is in reality no safe or tolerable substitute for politics as we understand the term, and there can never be one until we profoundly alter all the processes of government and admit that the people and the representatives they elect are unfit to control public affairs.
>
> Italy took its Government out of politics and accepted Mussolini. But since we have no Mussolini, and since we would hesitate to accept one, we aren't even so well off as the Italians. For beyond politics in this country there is no acceptable dictator and no military system so constituted as to be able to take over and hold the direction of national affairs. There can be nothing but a No Man's Land of violence and disorder—nothing, in a word, but anarchy.
>
> The common laws of the land have been formulated out of many hundreds of years of thought and experience. It is too much to suppose that they should be set aside for any cause whatever or that the will of one man or one group may be made superior to them. Politics is the medium by which common law is maintained and applied. It is often deficient. But it is the best we have. If politics is corrupt it is because of corrupt popular thinking. Talk of taking important public issues out of politics, and you are at once an advocate of open lawlessness. Talk of improving politics and making it decent and adequate to meet the demands of an enlightened civilization, and you will be talking common sense.

The Louisville *Times* objects to the reported shipping of two car-loads of special deputies, "most of them former assistants of S. Glenn Young," into Herrin. In the opinion of this Southern daily:

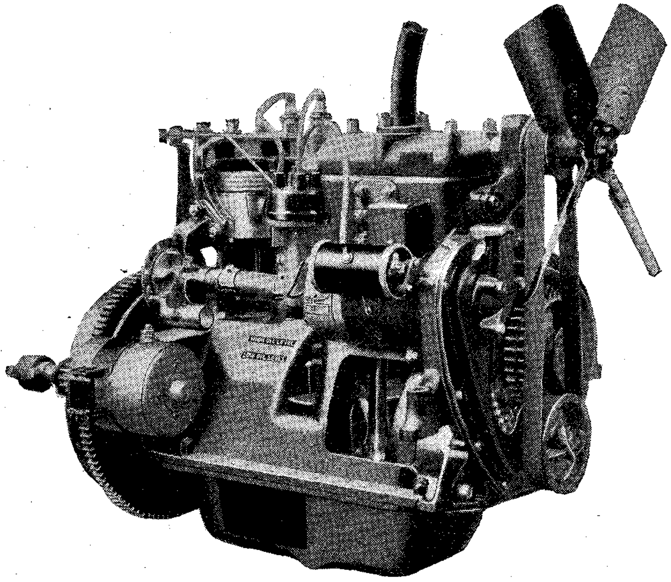
> Two car-loads of drunken Indians would be of as much use as two car-loads of pals of the late S. Glenn Young, no matter how earnest the individuals making up the two car-loads may be. Doubtless many of them are well-meaning, thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of their cause and the rightness of the procedure, but curing lawlessness by Ku Klux antics is impossible.

COLLEGE L
field, Miss

DURANT MOTORS INC

Low-cost Transportation

Star Cars



THE CAR FOR THE MILLIONS

THE MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

The Million Dollar Motor of the Car for the Millions

More than a million dollars' worth of special machinery, tools and equipment is used exclusively in the production of the new Star Motor—*the highest grade motor in a low-priced car.*

No motor car is any better than its motor, therefore supremacy in motor quality insures superior satisfaction to owners.

To appreciate fully the numerous points of superiority of this motor it must be seen and operated in a Star Car.

Ask the nearest Star Dealer to show you the Star Car and demonstrate it. Check the following features of the new Star Motor against all other motors, either in the low or high-priced fields; then you will realize the Star Motor's exceptional value. Ride behind it and your anticipations of unusual efficiency will be more than met.

Outstanding Points of Star Superiority

Honed Cylinders
Lapped Piston Rings
Silent Chain Drive
Aluminum Alloy Pistons
Bronze Bushed Rods
Mirror Finished Bearings
Forced Feed Lubrication
Double Adjustment Carburetor
Vacuum Fuel Feed
Gas Tank at Rear
Removable Valve Guides
Hot Spot Manifold
100% Machined Fly Wheel
Fitted to 1/10,000 of an inch

STAR CAR PRICES—*f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.*

Touring $540 Roadster $540 Coupe $715 2-door Sedan $750
4-door Sedan $820 Commercial Chassis $445

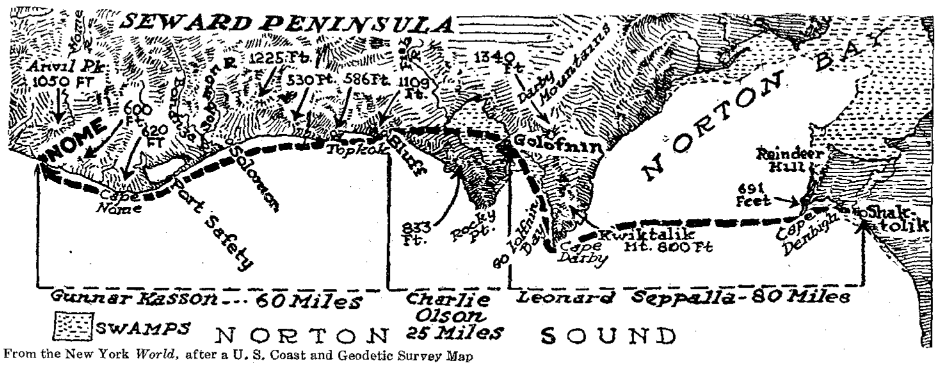
DURANT MOTORS, INC., BROADWAY AT 57th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Dealers and Service Stations Throughout the United States and Canada

PLANTS: ELIZABETH, N. J. · LANSING, MICH. · OAKLAND, CAL. · TORONTO, ONT.

RACING THE "BLACK DEATH" OF ALASKA FOR 11,000 LIVES

THE MALEMUTES and huskies of America's frozen North, together with a group of heroic dog-team drivers, have added another epic to the tales of the Yukon country. Through the screaming blast of a 50-below-zero, 80-mile-an-hour blizzard, in blinding clouds of scourging snow, through waist-deep drifts over mountainous crags of pack-ice, heaving in the deep ground-swell of Bering Sea, they fought their way from the railhead 655 miles in five and a half days of icy hell. In the bottom of a lurching, straining dog-sled, they relayed a little twenty-pound package containing three hundred thousand units of life-saving antitoxin serum for the inhabitants of Nome, stricken by the "black death" of the Northland—malignant diphtheria. Nome with its one doctor, Curtis Welch of the United States Public Health Service, and his handful of nurses, is the center of a territory containing 11,000 people, and stretching 1,000 icy miles to the east and as far north as the Arctic Ocean. If this plague once got a good start in Nome, it would spread like wildfire in that territory, for this Northern diphtheria is reckoned "sure death" to Eskimos and natives.



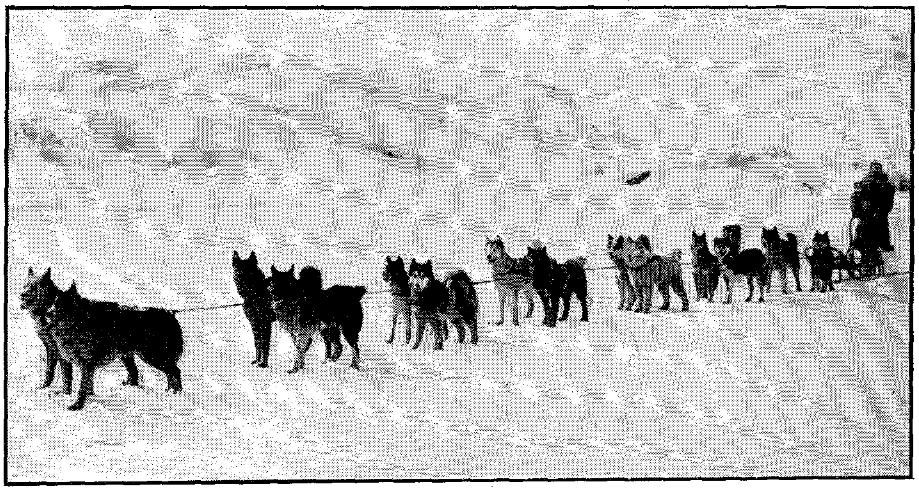
From the New York *World*, after a U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map

THE LAST STAGES OF THE GREAT "MUSH" ACROSS ALASKA

The southern shore of the Seward Peninsula stretches some hundred miles west and north beyond this map to Bering Strait just south of the Arctic Circle. The trail the dog teams had followed to Shaktolik, shown at the right-hand side of the map, comes west 500 miles from Nenana, the Seward railhead. It follows the ice of the Tanana and Yukon rivers and is generally easier than the stages here shown. Seppalla's bold crossing of the Norton Bay ice, flooded here and there by a ground-swell, and Kasson's struggle through darkness and an off-shore blizzard are the high spots.

A prayer of thanksgiving went up from the stricken town when at 5.36 on the black, howling morning of February 2, a blinded half-frozen giant, Gunnar Kasson, and a limping, half-frozen team of dogs staggered on ice-torn feet into Nome. The rest of the civilized world echoed that thanksgiving. For as the New York *World* puts it:

> There is something in all of us which relishes the spectacle of a living thing in a struggle whose outcome means life or death. We watched the progress of Eskimo Pete, Musher Olsen, Leonard Seppalla, Gunnar Kasson and the others as they forged on under such conditions as most of us could imagine only with horror. We knew instinctively what these men were going through. It was no feat for us to picture that plodding through half-light and dark, snow, wind and cold, with death hovering near every second. And we well knew that in this struggle, what we call civilization, all our fine heritage of literature, painting, music and pretty theories of government, had sloughed away completely. We knew that it was the most primitive battle known—man against the elements, man the animal fighting to exist, with man the civilized long ago beaten and left behind.



P & A. photograph

"MUSH, YOU HUSKIES, MUSH!"

Here is one of the Alaska dog teams, mixed Malemute, Samoyede and what-not, up in the traces, and ready to bite each other to death, or to spin the sled along at a full gallop and save a city.

Leonard Seppalla, Gunnar Kasson, Titus Nicolai, "Eskimo Pete Olson," John Folger, Jim Kalland, Tom Green and Bill Shannon. So runs the roster in the papers of the dog-drivers who carried the torch of life from Nenana at the railhead to Nome by the Bering Sea. In their very names, points out one editor, are echoes of all the gallant races who have won this country from the North. Beside them stand the names of the dogs who brought them through—Scotty and the rest. Most of all stands out the name of big black Balto, "the best lead-dog in the Northwest."

When the last terrible lap through that fiendish blizzard had been run, Kasson plumped down in the snow by his panting, exhausted team and half-crying commenced pulling the ice splinters from Balto's bloody torn paws. "Balto!" he muttered. "Damn fine dog!" Then he straightened up to tell his story with: "I've been mushing Alaska since 1903. This was the toughest I've ever had on the trails. But Balto, he brought us through."

The men who carried the precious little container of serum, cut the record time over the 665 miles of trail by a full three and a half days. The distance had never been made in less than nine days, but the serum went through in five days and a half, under conditions anything but favorable for speed. Kasson and Seppalla, it seems, bore the brunt of the journey. There is some discrepancy in the account of Seppalla's journey as it joined up with that of another famous Northern musher, Hammon by name, who took the antitoxin forty miles to where Olson waited at Golofnin, as the New York *Herald Tribune's* special correspondent wirelesses the story from Nome. Hammon's feat was the more remarkable, according to this account, because of the fact that he had had no rest after his 130-mile dash east from Nome before he doubled right back for another 40 miles. As for Seppalla, champion musher, it was he who chose the short, dangerous path across Norton Bay, where hurricanes were breaking up the ice. He might have gone around the shore of the Bay, but that would have cost precious time.

In a race where there was glory enough for all, it was Gunnar Kasson, for twenty-one years a musher over Alaskan trails, Burroughs — the mark of a quality product — Burroughs

The Burroughs Record of the Past Is the Promise of the Future

As a bookkeeper, William Seward Burroughs knew the deadly monotony of endless adding. How well he knew the drudgery! From this first-hand experience—from this intimate knowledge—he invented the world's first practical adding machine.

The Burroughs organization has always followed the founder's example in studying the practical needs of business. Today, fifteen hundred trained representatives are in constant contact with figure problems. They go into offices, factories and retail stores. They solve today's problems. They anticipate the problems of tomorrow. So, always looking into the future, the Burroughs organization develops new machines and methods to fit the changing needs of modern commerce.

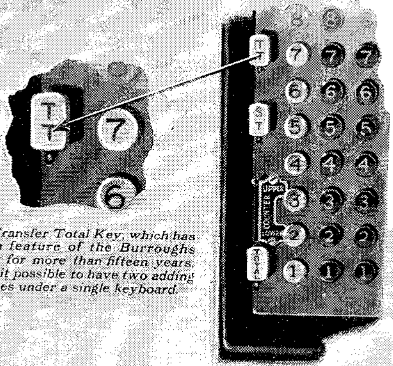
More than fifteen years ago, the Burroughs Company introduced the Duplex, "Two Adding Machines In One"—more than twelve years ago, automatic direct subtraction—more than sixteen years ago, the automatic tabulating carriage.

At the same time the Burroughs organization has produced many time and labor saving methods which are now adding to the profits of thousands of men in every conceivable line of business

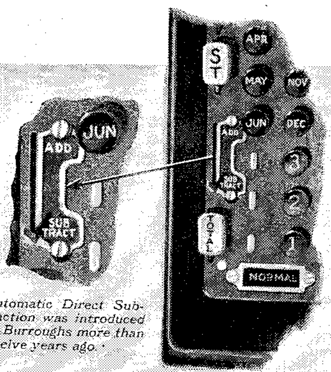
The Burroughs Adding Machine Company now builds the only complete line of figuring machines in the world—for adding, bookkeeping, calculating and billing—capable of handling every figure problem in every business.

The record of Burroughs is a record of direct practical contact with the needs of the business world. This record of service is the best promise of the future. Whenever business encounters new figuring problems, Burroughs will be ready with the solution.

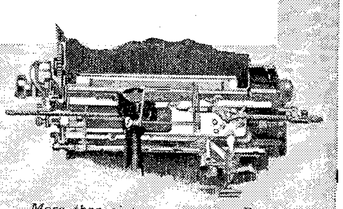
The record of this organization proves its ability to handle every figure problem in business. Let a Burroughs representative study your requirements. He will be glad to call at your convenience. Burroughs offices are located in more than 200 cities in the United States and Canada. Look in your telephone directory or ask your banker for the address of the nearest Burroughs office. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon.



This Transfer Total Key, which has been a feature of the Burroughs Duplex for more than fifteen years, makes it possible to have two adding machines under a single keyboard.



Automatic Direct Subtraction was introduced by Burroughs more than twelve years ago.



More than sixteen years ago Burroughs introduced the Automatic Tabulating Carriage, and has since added the Motor Return feature which makes it practically noiseless and 100% automatic.

Burroughs

Adding Machines · **Bookkeeping Machines** · **BETTER FIGURES MAKE BIGGER PROFITS** · **Calculating Machines** · **Billing Machines**

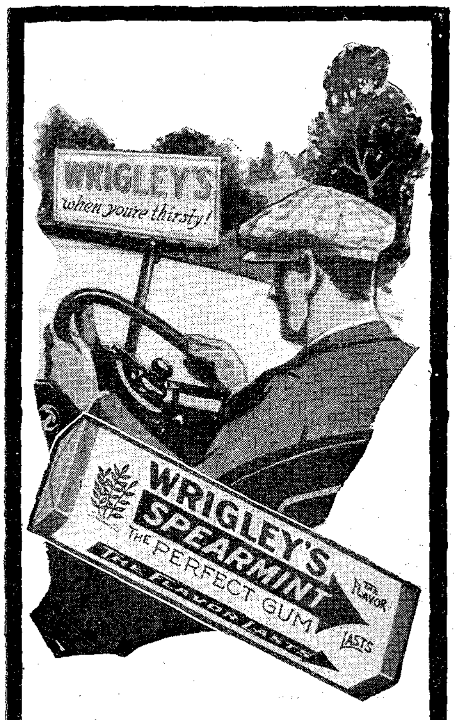
Burroughs Adding
Machine Company,
6221 Second Blvd.,
Detroit, Michigan

On the understanding that I incur no obligation I would like a Burroughs man to study the figure requirements of my business.

Name ....

Business ....

Address ....


WRIGLEY'S
when you're thirsty!
WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE FLAVOR LASTS

A Tip to the Motorist

Time passes faster—your wits are keener and your nerves are steadier with Wrigley's to help.

Wrigley's will stimulate appetite and digestion, remove bad taste and keep you fit. It cleanses the teeth too.

"After Every Meal"

WRIGLEY'S

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

F34

The Flavor Lasts!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

who carried the relief package over the last sixty miles, in such a blizzard that warnings from Nome had advised him to delay until the wind abated. In the storm and darkness he missed the relief-musher sent out from Nome to meet him twenty miles from the goal, and so continued on into Nome. It is Kasson's own story of his great mush that is sent in a special dispatch from Nome to the New York *World*. His narrative runs:

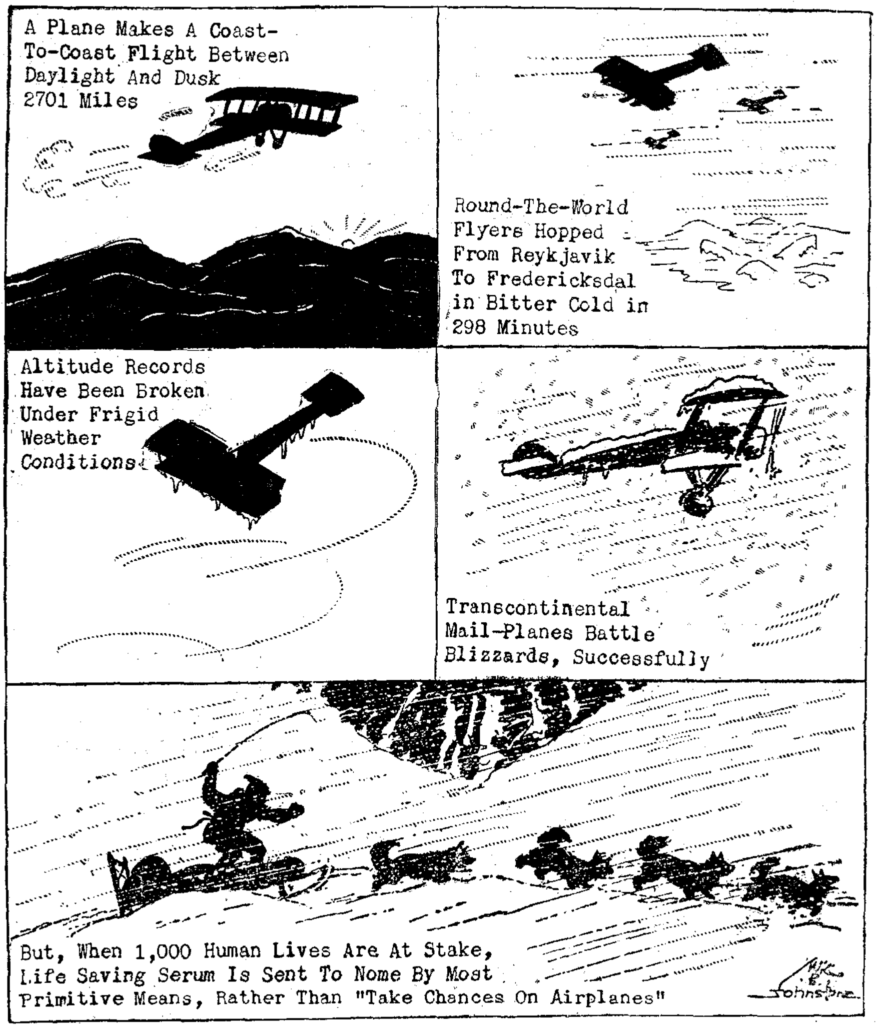
> Well, it was a pretty tough trip, all right. The fact is, it was the toughest I've ever had on the trails, and I've been mushing Alaska since 1904. But Balto, he's my lead-dog, brought us through.
>
> He sniffed the trail in the light snow when I couldn't tell where we were, on the trail or off. He kept the direction on the bare ice—the wind had swept it slick as glass—and the wind was coming in so I couldn't see the wheel dog nearest the sled. Balto is a good dog.

Balto, the Nome correspondent of *The World* explains parenthetically, is well known in the Alaskan country. He led Kasson's dogs in 1915 when they won the Moose race. Two years ago he led the dogs which carried Roald Amundsen north from Nome, when the explorer planned an airplane flight over the North Pole. Balto has gained the name of being the best lead-dog in Alaska. Kasson's story goes on:

> I got into Bluff Sunday morning, sixteen hours before Charlie Olson did. (Bluff is a tiny village on Norton Sound, in the hollow of the shore on the other side of Cape Nome from the town of Nome.) I had thirteen dogs, long-haired malamutes. They're half wolf. Charlie got in at eight o'clock at night. He was glad to see me. He had run his seven huskies twenty-five miles from Golofnin. His dogs have shorter hair. Every one was frozen in the groin. They came in stiff and sore. They couldn't have gone much farther.
>
> Charlie told me he picked the stuff up from Seppalla at Golofnin. Seppalla had mushed from Shaktolik. That was about sixty miles. Charlie said Seppalla with his twenty dogs had a bad trip across Norton Bay. The storm was bad there, he said.

Seppalla, explains the correspondent, had been warned by officials not to cut across Norton Sound, of which Norton Bay is a part, because the ice was reported breaking up and drifting to sea. They told him to take the much longer way around, by circling Norton Bay. Apparently, Seppalla, champion musher of the North, preferred speed to safety. Kasson's narrative continues:

> Seppalla told Charlie his dogs were still


A Plane Makes A Coast-To-Coast Flight Between Daylight And Dusk 2701 Miles
Round-The-World Flyers Hopped From Reykjavik To Fredericksdal in Bitter Cold in 298 Minutes
Altitude Records Have Been Broken Under Frigid Weather Conditions
Transcontinental Mail-Planes Battle Blizzards, Successfully
But, When 1,000 Human Lives Are At Stake, Life Saving Serum Is Sent To Nome By Most Primitive Means, Rather Than "Take Chances On Airplanes"
Johnstone

CONSISTENCY, THAT'S THE WORD

—Johnstone in the New York *World*.

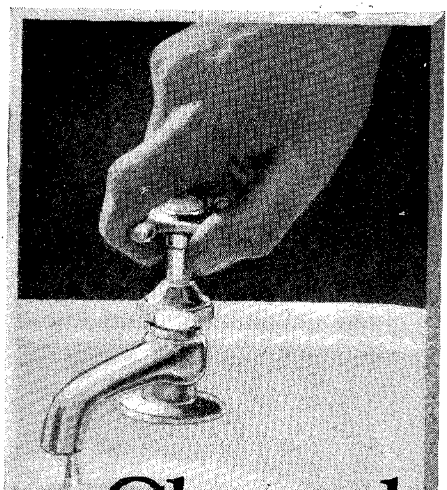
Wednesday is
Raisin Bread
Day

For you the world's finest Raisin Bread

American and Canadian bakers are today producing the finest raisin bread in the world. They make it with Sun-Maid Raisins—a special baking every Wednesday. You can get it in your town—fresh from the oven, fragrant, deliciously fruit-flavored. Don't miss this inexpensive mid-week treat. Place a standing order with your baker or grocer.

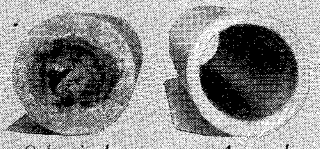
Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the American Bakers' Association, the Retail Bakers' Association of America, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

Sun-Maid Baker



Clogged Pipes

Although the faucet has been opened wide, this iron water supply pipe delivers a trickling stream of discolored water. Rust—the inevitable enemy of iron—has choked the pipe.



Galvanized Iron Pipe — Anaconda Brass Pipe — after *four* years of service

There is one sure way of avoiding this trouble and securing an uninterrupted flow of clear water. Install Anaconda Brass.

Anaconda Brass Pipe *cannot* rust or clog with rust deposits. Its use insures a full flow of pure, clear water from every faucet in the house.

This protection to the health and comfort of your family adds only about $75 to the plumbing cost of the average $15,000 house.

May we send you our interesting booklet "Ten Years Hence"?

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE

A product of THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY, World's foremost manufacturers of Copper, Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver. General Offices: Waterbury, Conn. Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities. Canadian Mill: Anaconda American Brass, Limited, New Toronto, Ontario.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> game, altho they'd mushed eighty miles. He said he used Togo and Scotty as his leaders (Scotty is a great favorite in Nome). This Togo is a good dog. He's smart. He knows what you want before you do. I think he's the best of the string, and they're the fastest in Alaska, they say.
>
> I took the serum from Charlie. He lives at Bluff, an old-timer. He owns the quartz mine and stamp mill there. It was blowing so hard and was so cold we took the stuff into a cabin to get it warmed up, and to see if the wind would go down.
>
> But it kept getting colder. It went down to 28 below. The wind was fierce. I don't know how fast, but I've never felt it faster. There wasn't any use in waiting, so on I went. It was then ten o'clock Sunday night. We'd waited in the cabin two hours.
>
> The snow was coming down fast. I hitched the dogs. I wanted to get on to the road-house at Safety (a distance of thirty-four miles) before the trails got impassable. The first piece of trail was the best. I stuck to the coast, figuring it would make good going, if not too stormy. The wind was blowing hard. I don't know just how hard. But I had seal mukluks on my feet. They go up to the hips. And I had sealskin pants over them.
>
> On my head I had reindeer parka and hood and a drill parka over that. But the wind was so strong that it went right through the skins.

As Gunnar Kasson was starting from Bluff, explained the correspondent, Ed Rohn, waiting on the trail at Safety, twenty-one miles from Nome, to act as his relay, sent word to Nome the wind was blowing eighty miles an hour, that the snow was coming down so heavily it was impossible for man or dog to face it or keep to the trail, and that the ice over Norton Sound was in constant motion from the ground-swell. Kasson's report continues:

> Crossing Topkok River I ran into trouble. I ran Balto into an overflow. I couldn't see it ahead, it was snowing so. (An overflow is where the water has run up over the ice.) I had to turn him into a soft snowdrift to dry off his feet. That keeps them from freezing and getting torn on the glare ice.
>
> I stopt only a few minutes, then started up Topkok Hill. (Topkok Hill is about 600 feet above the sea-level and stands exposed to the full sweep of the wind from the sound.) The wind was coming in from the Northwest. Topkok Hill is hell when it's storming. It was storming some when I got up there. My right cheek got frozen.
>
> Coming down from Topkok Hill you come to the flat for a stretch of six miles. Along a ways is Spruce Creek. It's always the worst spot for wind in any kind of weather. The wind was coming across the lagoons and sloughs there, picking up the snow like it was a comb. It was blowing snow so hard I could hardly see my hand in front of my face. I couldn't even see the wheel dog.
>
> That's where Balto came in. I didn't know where I was. I couldn't even guess. He scented the trail through the snow and kept going straight on the glary ice of the frozen lagoons. I didn't even know when I passed right by Solomon, so I didn't get the message from Nome.

Solomon, puts in the correspondent, is the first village on the trail along the seacoast from Bluff to Nome. It lies about 33 miles from Nome. Gunnar Kasson had gone 22 miles, with more than that ahead of him. At Solomon word from Nome was waiting for Kasson telling him to wait until the storm was over and not to press on under such conditions. But Kasson went on. As he tells the story:

> It's twelve and a half miles from Solomon to Safety. The wind across Bonanza was the worst I ever felt. The sled spilled every other minute in the soft snow, and I had to untangle the dogs' harness, lift the stuff back on the sled, and get going again. It was dark too—black.
>
> The going was better after I got across Bonanza. The trail turned so the wind was with me. That boosted me along so I made the twelve and a half miles to Safety in eighty minutes.

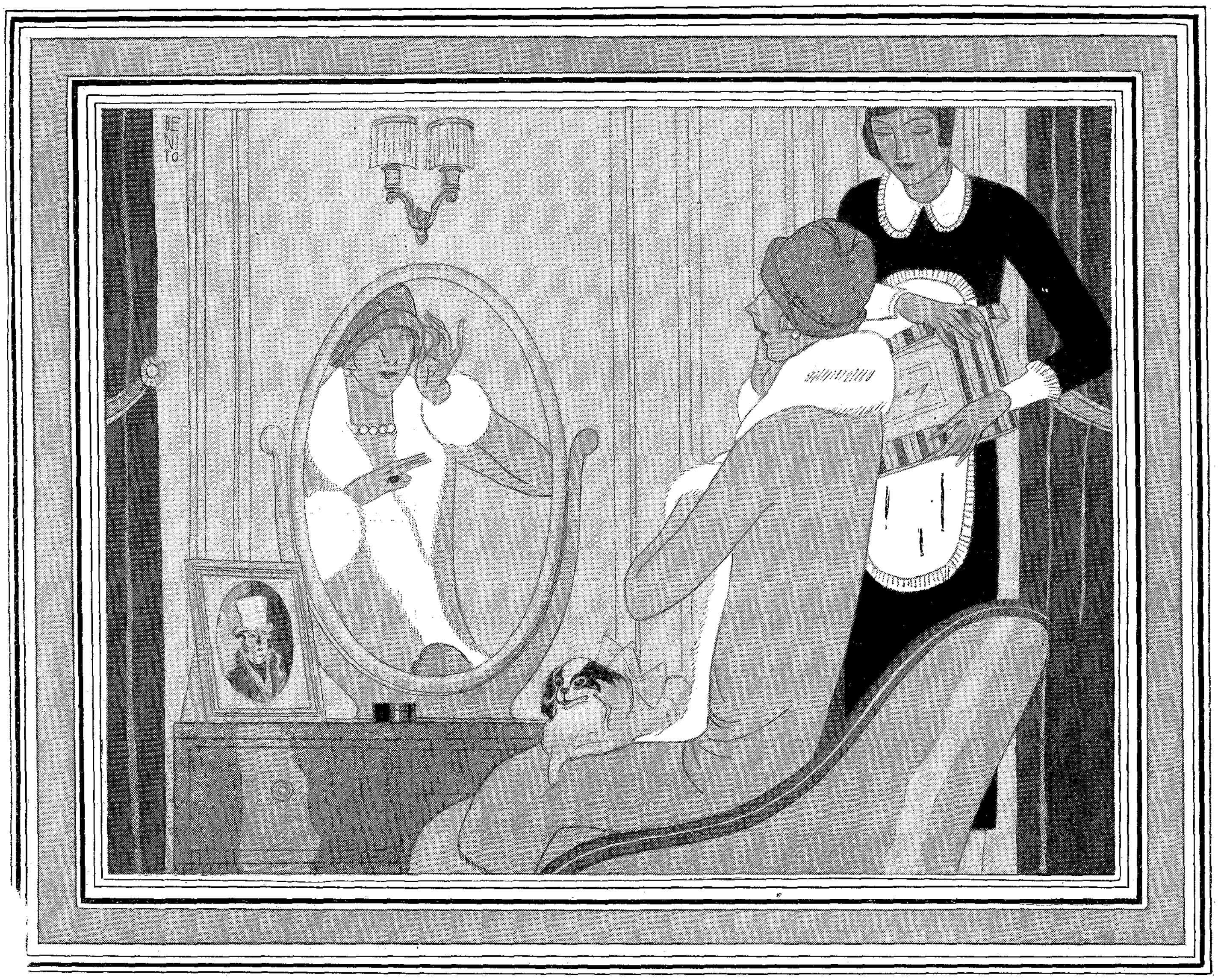
Following the trail, explains the *World* reporter, it was necessary for Kasson to dip around the edge of Safety Sound, coming up to Port Safety, as the town is known on the map, from the sea side. At Safety, Ed Rohn was waiting to act as relay. To continue Kasson's own story of his trip:

> The wind had gone down when I got to Safety. I mushed by the road-house, but as everything was dark and Balto and the others were going good now I decided to continue instead of waking Ed Rohn.
>
> It's twenty-one miles from Safety to Nome. The trail runs along the beach of the Bering Sea. The wind had drifted the snow between the hummocks and the upper beach. It made the trail heavy and slow, but with the wind gone down I could see the trail ahead sometimes, as it wasn't so dark any more.
>
> Two of my dogs who were frozen on another trip began to stiffen up. I made a rabbit-skin covering for them, but the cold went right through it.
>
> I was good and glad to see Nome. I was good and hungry.

Three volunteer flyers, with airplanes, were waiting at Fairbanks for shipments of serum when the dog-teams went through, but weather conditions were such that some doubt was exprest as to the ability of planes to make the trip. Governor Bone of Alaska, in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, is quoted as saying that "such an attempt would be a most hazardous undertaking because the present flying equipment in Alaska is inadequate, and only unskilled flyers are available." So the "mushers" have the job and the glory.

Also, in spite of human heroes, as well as of wonderful new machines that fly through the air, a good share of the credit for relieving Nome, everybody seems to agree, goes to the dogs—particularly to Scotty, malemute leader of Seppala's team, and to Balto, who led the way for Kasson. To Balto, leader when even Kasson could not follow his trail, the New York *Herald Tribune* pays this brief editorial tribute:

> Which kind of person are you? When you read of Balto, the best lead-dog in the Northwest, did your lip curl at the "mush" that was being written about a mere dog,



The TRADITION of EXCELLENCE

Said MOTHER: I remember when I thought "After the Ball" was the most beautiful song in the world. I had a red silk dress then. It had 272 jet buttons on it. Sundays we went riding in a side-bar buggy. My father wore a high white beaver hat and our house had the first base-burner in town. . . .

Said DAUGHTER: How perfectly odd life must have been in those days. It's like hearing from another world! Our lives don't seem alike anywhere. Think of those screaming songs, those terrible hats, and imagine a *buggy!*

And she went shopping.

She drove a motor car made by the manufacturer of the side-bar buggy. She bought a bit of material for a skimpy dance frock—and the name in the selvage was the name in the selvage of Mother's red silk. She bought the same soap her mother had always used and she bought perfume from the manufacturer who had sold toilet accessories to her grandmother. She ordered coal for the new furnace made by the makers of the base-burner. She bought a smart mannish hat and the name in it was the name in her grandfather's white beaver!

Taste and customs change, methods of living and ways of thinking change. Our songs and clothes and motor cars will doubtless seem very strange to our grandchildren. But once established, the tradition of excellence that surrounds a good product may be maintained for generations. People become convinced that certain articles are worth their money; that certain names mean good values. Decade after decade these ideas are handed on. Consciously or unconsciously they shape buying habits.

Today the wise manufacturer is careful to keep his product forever fresh in the minds of his public and to consolidate the good-will of his buyers through advertising. Year after year, keeping everlastingly at it, he adds new names to his loyal list of customers. And more than that, he develops a bulwark of conviction and belief that resists price raids, business depression and unfair competition.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

To EUROPE and Return $155 and up

The NEW Tourist Third Cabin

Tourist Specials — Entire Third Cabin accommodation reserved exclusively for students, teachers, professional and business men and women and similar tourists.

Neat, comfortable staterooms. Good table and service. Broad decks for games and lounging. Commodious, well-appointed public rooms.

More than 25 sailings from New York, Boston and Montreal to England, France and Belgium, with direct connection for all other European countries. Complete choice of dates for departure and return.

Bright, glowing days. Sports and energetic tramping. The glorious idleness of a sun-drenched deck chair.

A glimmer of moonlight—a dim swish of water. Stars, laughter and music.

Regular Sailings from New York

Majestic *World's Largest Ship*

Homeric *The Ship of Splendor*

To Cherbourg and Southampton

Belgenland **Pittsburgh**

To Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp

Minnekahda

[*Only ship devoted exclusively to Tourist Third Cabin. No other passengers carried. You have free run of all decks.*]

To Boulogne and London

All-Expense Inclusive Tours

From New York regularly during Spring and early Summer

Upward from

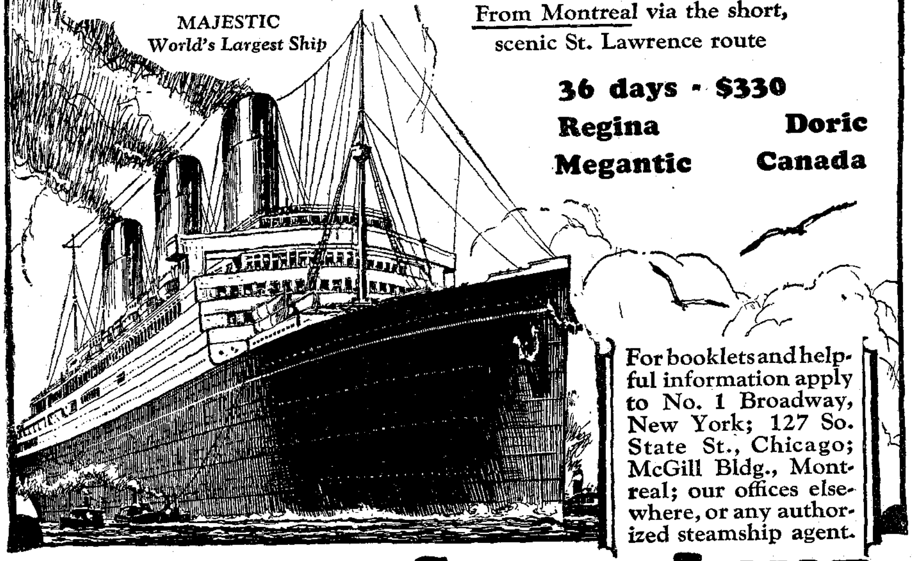
$215 for 24 days

From Montreal via the short, scenic St. Lawrence route

36 days - $330

Regina **Doric**

Megantic **Canada**



MAJESTIC
World's Largest Ship

For booklets and helpful information apply to No. 1 Broadway, New York; 127 So. State St., Chicago; McGill Bldg., Montreal; our offices elsewhere, or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE • RED STAR LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

or did you feel a little extra warmth abo the heart and like dogs and humans and th whole dizzy world a little better than ever?

"Mush" is hard to define. As good a statement as any other is that it is some one else's sentiment. The dry, sharp-cornered individual, who likes a machine-run world and thinks that man can live by bathhouses and telephones and such, naturally has no interest in a dog. For a dog is largely emotions and instincts and loyalty—all old stuff for the smart rationalist and long since discarded by his busy, competent brain.

For the other type of person that is far from cocksure of anything and has a friendly sense of communion with all the rest of the world, a dog is particularly close and understanding. What Balto did for the folk of Nome, nosing his way across clear ice when the most skilful human mind and instincts had failed, is a warm and moving fact in a world full of warm and moving creatures, sights and sounds. To be stirred by the tale of Balto is for such a person as real and true an emotion—and no "mush"—as to enjoy the muzzle of your own dog prest on your knee in the quiet of your ow warm home.

UNKNOWN MARY AND GUS, WHO SIMPLY "KNOW THEIR JOBS"

WHAT sort of people "do things" in the world, who are the folks w really "make the world go round" looking after the machinery of civilizatio by keeping in order the thousand and o complexities, without the ordering of whi all of us would most of the time be in hopeless tangle? Well, says one of t editorial writers of the New York *Heral Tribune*, there may be several views o that subject, but think for a moment of th case of Mary and Gus. Perhaps Captain and Kings and Prime Ministers and financiers have had all the credit they deserve. But as for Mary and Gus:

Mary Stenstrom works in a big knitting mill. She has worked there for thirty or forty years, ever since any one can remember. She is an expert mender. Whe a stocking is torn or imperfect she fixes i Working with the same needles as thos which fly back and forth in the long row of machines outside her little cubby-hole, and with a speed almost equal t theirs, she will close a rip or tear so that you can't find it.

The president's daughter, home from school for the holidays, falls at the ski jump and tears her beautiful new sweater. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What can be done? Nobody in the house knows how to knit, and even if they did, how could you get yarn to match and darn it so that it won't show afterward? And here is Gwendolen's Christmas sweater, brought back from London by Aunt Euphemia and just as good as spoiled! Send it to the manufacturers? But who knows where they are? England? Scotland? Like as not in neither, in spite of its delightful Scotchiness, but made for that smart London shop by some outlandish German in Saxony! The whole house is upset, Gwendolen all but in tears, when

Forrest Buchanan Co.
Sporting Goods
11
WEDNESDAY
THE LANGDON
B.D. Williams & Company
Copy for the "PENDING" File.
Memo.
For Mr.
From Mr. B. D. Williams

Hammermill Bond is as near to you as your telephone. Perhaps your printer carries it in stock. At any rate he can get it without delay.

NOTICE HOW MUCH IS IN YOUR MAIL

HERE is a statement—here an order. Next a letter from your largest customer—perhaps a letter from your smallest one—a bulletin—a field worker's report—a circular.

In dozens of shapes they come from hundreds of cities, towns and villages that cover the country. Your week's mail will show a surprising amount of Hammermill Bond.

Why?

Because printers, the world over, know and use Hammermill. They like the standardized weights and the uniform printing qualities. They know they can rely on *prompt* deliveries in any quantity and in any one of the twelve Hammermill colors, which never vary.

They are certain of Hammermill quality as a result of long experience.

Best of all, they are sure of giving their customers the right paper for the job, and in the right color, at the right price.

Any printer can do this and do it promptly, and save his patrons time and money.

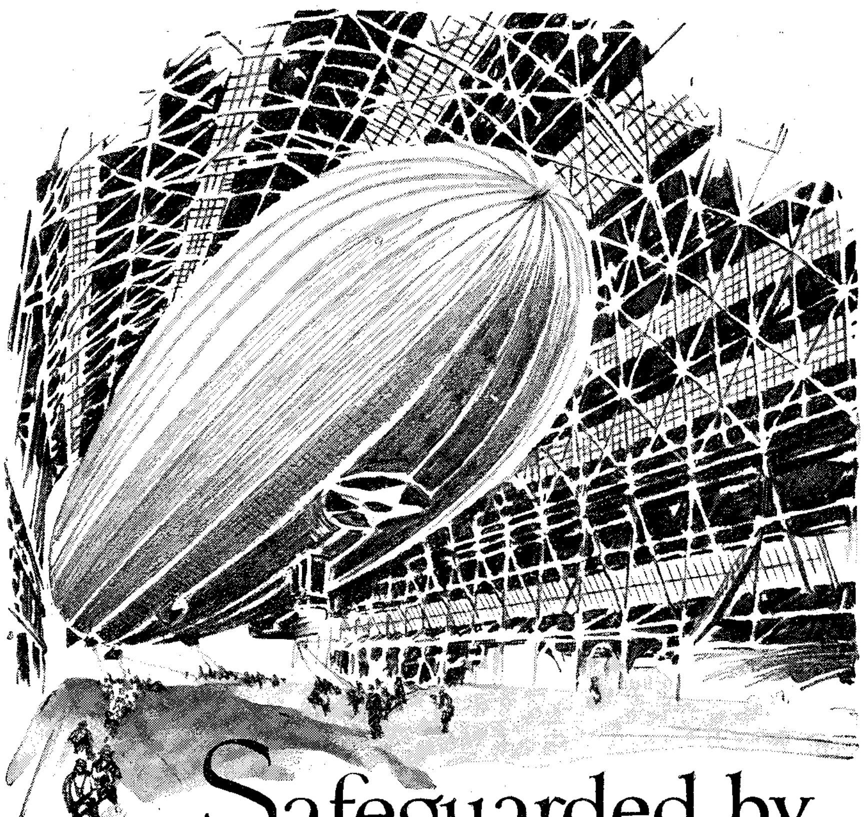
It's a safe bet that your printer knows Hammermill. Why don't you ask him about it and save the time and trouble of shopping?

A request on your business letterhead will bring to your desk a portfolio of Hammermill Bond Samples.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

HAMMERMILL
BOND

The Utility Business Paper



Safeguarded by Fresh Air

TO prevent accident in case of gas leaks, the U. S. Government specified that all roof windows in this largest single room structure in the world must be opened wide in 45 seconds by means of one centralized electric control.

To meet this specification, Fenestra engineers arranged to open and close tremendous windowalls—900 feet long—by merely pressing a button.

This one installation of Fenestra involved the designing, estimating, detailing, delivery and erection of over 100,000 square feet of roof windows with the necessary operators, motors and controls. And the fact that it was handled promptly and satisfactorily is evidence, we feel, of Fenestra's ability to solve even the most complex industrial window problems.

Wherever you may need new buildings or the remodeling of present structures you will find a complete Fenestra organization in the field—an organization of steel sash specialists prepared to carry the job through to completion—from layout to speedy erection by the Fenestra Construction Company.

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
H-2242 E. Grand Blvd. Detroit, Mich.

Fenestra

for all industrial structures
commercial buildings
schools and institutions
homes and apartments

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

father, coming home for lunch, says to give the thing to him and let Mary mend it.

Mary? Mary who? Even father doesn't know. Just Mary. That girl up-stairs who mends things. Been up there ever since anybody can remember; can mend anything. Let Mary do it. So father, driving back to the mill in a car which cost several times what Mary makes in a year's work, gives Gwen's sweater to Miss Pinch, the stenographer, who gives it to Mr. Brackett, the assistant treasurer, who gives it to Steve, the superintendent of the knitting-room, who gives it to Mary herself, and tells her to fix it up when she can, and before closing time, too, because it belongs to the boss.

And Mary, who knows the boss only by sight, and never saw mother or Gwendolen, and probably never will, altho she puts something more personal into Gwen's Christmas present than did Aunt Euphemia herself, makes a few rapid passes with her experienced fingers, and the sweater is just as it came from the London shop! Mother and Gwen think it wonderful; father, busy with his evening paper by this time, grunts "Uh-huh!" and what Mary thinks, if anything, nobody knows; but one thing is sure, and that is that long before the family are through with their breakfast to-morrow morning, Mary will be back in the mill, with its warm smell of oil and never-ending clatter, doing just as wonderful things as she did to the sweater, just as she has been doing them these twenty years past.

Marys there are in every big mill, old hands, artists in the same sense that dancers and fancy divers and skaters are artists, tho unsung. And matching them among the men some Mike or Bill or Antone or Gus, who knows machines as a good farmer knows his horses, nurses and grooms them, hitching them in new ways when changing competition demands it, and, all in the day's work, saves or makes the company's business. "Let Mary do it. See if Gus can't fix it."

Take the crowd in the average smart city restaurant or cabaret, dump them on a desert island and ask them to reproduce even the A B Cs of their civilization! They couldn't make a knife or saw or match, let alone a steam-engine, telephone or electric light. Bring them before Peer Gynt's Button Molder to say what they had done on earth that should save them from being flung into the melting-ladle and cast over again, and how many could say they had really ever done anything?

And Mary and Gus? Not a great deal, perhaps, measured against the whole sum, yet they touched completeness in the sense that they did some one useful thing about as well as it could be done. "I mended holes," says Mary, "very quickly, so that you couldn't see them." "You made magic with your hands," answers the Button-Molder. "Not now and then, but day after day, and every day, for years on years. You may stay." For Mary Stenstrom knew her job.

Passing Sighs

The pastor who was fond of figures of speech was making a funeral oration. He began his address, "Friends, we have here only the shell of the man, the nut is gone."
—*The Churchman.*

Five Years After

In Six Prudential Homes

Typical of Thousands of Homes in the United States and Canada

HERE is the brief story of six Prudential homes five years after the life insurance money was paid to the six widows. Four of the widows live comfortably. Two work outside their homes to piece out the income from the insurance.

What the insurance meant to them is suggested below.

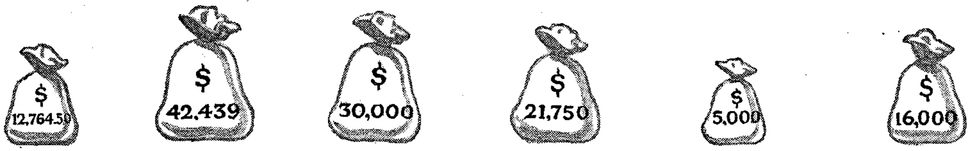
What of the twenty children in these six homes?

Seven are preparing for college.

Three have had business school training.

The younger children are going on with school. Not one has had to quit.

One twenty-year-old girl has married



The six estates, the occupations of the providers, and what happened—

This estate, left by the proprietor of a food business, enabled the widow to buy a home and support three children. The insurance kept the family from want.

The attorney who provided this estate had two children. They will have the college education their father planned for them. Their mother lives in comfort.

A professor left this estate to his wife. Their two boys will thus go on through school and college.

The wife of an oil man "would hardly have known how to manage except for this insurance—there being nothing else."

Before resuming stenography this widow bought her small home with the insurance money. Thus her two children have a normal chance.

This insurance enabled Mrs. D...... to clear her husband's business of debt. With balance, college education funds are immediately available for her two oldest children. Mrs. D..... lives in comfort, as the debt-free business now operates very profitably.

Insurance provides the surest way to keep the family together.

PRUDENTIAL Monthly Income insurance keeps the home running with a check that comes regularly the first of the month. Prudential Monthly Income insurance insures certainty of funds. It insures the insurance doing all you intended it to do.

The Prudential man in your neighborhood will help you now with the right insurance plan to protect your family.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD
President

HOME OFFICE: NEWARK
New Jersey

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS—
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

Not a House but a Home

"I am Sending for this New Plan Book"

"Marion said she read her copy through without stopping and has had the building fever ever since—that the house designs resembled some of those pretty places we saw at Overbrook last summer except that the interiors were far more attractive.

"It may have exactly what we want as to plan. Besides it is full of ideas you'll want to know about in talking to the contractor. Marion said, too, that it made her want to do their old house over on the inside, using white enamel and dark rosewood effects on

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Satin-like Interior Woodwork

"All I am doing is enclosing 50 cents in stamps with this coupon and they'll send us a copy together with a free booklet on enameling and staining woodwork. Be sure and mail it the moment you reach the office."

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU,
275 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. LD

Please send:
☐ "Not a House, but a Home"—50c enclosed.
☐ "The Vogue of Painted Woodwork," Free.

Name ....

Address ....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

NEW YORK AND ITS NATIVES AS SEEN BY AN AUSTRALIAN

THE upper-class women in New York all wear flat-heeled shoes. Practically all of the women, of all classes, wear heavy rubber overshoes, with cloth tops; and it is easy to tell the married from the unmarried women because the unmarried ones allow the cloth tops to flap about (whence, probably, comes the term "flapper") while the married women fasten their overshoe-tops up neatly and firmly around their ankles. This is "quite a recognized custom in the land"—at least, so announces a recent Australian visitor to our shores, writing in a magazine called *The Home*, published in his native city of Sydney, Australia. The Australian visitor, Alan Devereux, undoubtedly, in the instance quoted above, presents some information that even New Yorkers themselves knew nothing about. However, when dealing with New York itself, rather than with its denizens, he produces a striking and unusual series of impressions, many of which may strike responsive memories in those who have visited the metropolis. He writes:

> Heterogeneous, complex beyond imagining, soaring verticalities, and cheap-jack advertisements clash with a dirty noise. Foreign faces with greed grained in, hurry by like leaves before the wind. Buildings, enormous, vast towering buildings, full of myriads of busy little people, and clatter of typewriters go shouting upward and upward until they are almost out of sight, and the back of one's neck gets a crick in it from looking so much upward. These buildings are, after all, only the first crude shacks of the invading pioneers; civilization will soon come, the flimsy steel skeletons will give place to something solider clothed in beauty. Dirt and advertisements and elevated trains will be abolished. Then will come the dream city gleaming white impalpably through swathing mists of steam that jet across the vast shining façades that will pile up, mass upon mass, tower upon tower into the heavens the myriads of uncountable windows, the buildings will be mostly windows, will catch and reflect the rays of the setting sun, causing the whole enormous piled-up mass to flash and glitter in the sunset yellowly like a fairy city built of clouds, orange and yellow and delicate white that goes sailing into the sunset. And this dream city of the future, hanging in the sky, will materialize out of the yellow haze of dawn or sunset to any traveler coming up the Hudson on a vast ocean liner, or even to a commuter on a ferry-boat, providing he has the right sort of eyes.
>
> At first, until I got used to it, New York appalled me, it frightened me, my nerves jangled; I felt like a child lost in a vast incomprehensible factory, terrifying, gigantesque. The inhuman verticality of the great shafts of the tower buildings of lower Manhattan, seem to go up and up, and up again, until they are all out of perspective.
>
> I seem to doubt whether I am on earth at all, but on some complex, cruel, unbelievable planet where men do not matter, where they are only slaves to Things—vast mechanical, inhuman Things. And as evening falls, to heighten the impression, complex electric signs flash and wink—advertising the Things that rule men; chewing-gum, candy, kollege kut klothes, cigarets, and so forth. Men seem but ants scuttling along, little fussy ants hurrying aimlessly along the bottom of cracks and tunnels in the ant-hill. I feel that I, too, am becoming an ant, in scale with them; then I look up, and I feel the terror, of all that motionless frozen verticality and speed that gets nowhere. Verticality and speed, that's New York; a revelation of what the world will be like in the future if we don't take care.
>
> Certainly I felt homesick for the twentieth century at first, but the ant-hill is beginning to claim me now, I am learning to rush about in a meaningless way; and yet, curiously, I think that eventually I shall learn to like New York, it is so absolutely unbelievably, impossibly, incredible.
>
> As I was walking through life I came upon the Vertical City: vertical and rectilinear, especially rectilinear, its steel frame buildings built by such clever engineers were all hung about with ornaments and symbols looted from Europe, reminding me of a masquerade ball where every one wore the costumes of a dead past and were very drunk indeed! Why, oh! why can't a building look as if it belonged to the twentieth century? Is it immoral or illegal? I love steel girders and Otis elevators—if there are no clothes for them, let them stand naked and beautiful in their nudity, but I think the moron majority might be shocked. I love the wide streets and the streaming, speeding, torrentious river of automobiles, and the soaring verticality and the Brooklyn Bridge, but one wishes their architects had the same courage artistically as structurally.
>
> The flatulent air of "elevated" waiting-rooms, chewing-gum and cigaret butts on the floor and mostly dirt, dust and laxative advertisements is nauseating.
>
> Battery Park at night; a dream by Whistler, a soft purple black nocturne, yellow lights on the water, reflecting down, down, ripple, ripple, shaky yellow reflections, myriads of them, and a green-purple sky, where the little cold blue stars come out one by one, and cheerful yellow squares of hundreds of windows, high, high, mounting up into the sky, while the ferry-boats hoot cheerfully one to the other, and an orange glow from the place where you buy hot dogs. Shaky black fingers of winter trees silhouette themselves against the soft sky, and a frosty wind from across the harbor makes you turn your overcoat collar up, and yet you linger on and catch a cold because it is beauty.

"Fifth Avenue is an aristocrat," as viewed by this impressionable stranger, "superbly clothed in its atmosphere of breeding, culture, and refinement." He passes further compliments:

> Its fashionable shops, with fronts of chaste and beautiful design, have that aloof detached air of well-bred refinement which is so much a part of it, and of which it is so seemingly unconscious, only knowing that its manners are in perfect "good form." The window displays are real works of art, masterpieces of elimination in a way that is almost Japanese; and are rivaled only by the Kärntnerstrasse in Vienna or the Rue de la Paix in Paris. I never get over that

CAPITOL BOILERS
UNITED STATES
RADIATORS
INSTALLED BY
C.A.
ON CO.

Capitol

A Capitol Boiler and United States Radiators will increase the market value of any building. Real estate men have clearly established this fact in selling both new and old properties.

No one, of course, wants to experiment with so vital a matter as heating equipment. So the sensible man looks for elements of reliability and economy that he can *depend* upon, and finds them in the Capitol name plate.

Behind United States products there are thirty-five years of manufacturing experience, a nation-wide organization of heating specialists, and the broadest written guarantee in the industry.

As any architect or heating contractor will tell you, all of these are factors that you can *rely* upon. They mean positive and final assurance that you can buy no better boiler than a Capitol.

We shall be glad to send you an illustrated booklet which fully explains the modern idea in house heating.

UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORPORATION
General Offices, Detroit, Michigan

Boilers

Branch and Sales Offices

*Boston
*Springfield, Mass.
*Portland, Me.
*Providence, R. I.
New York
*Brooklyn
*Harrison, N. J.
*Philadelphia
*Baltimore
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
*Cleveland
*Columbus
*Cincinnati
*Detroit
*Chicago
*Milwaukee
*Indianapolis
*Louisville
*St. Paul
*St. Louis
*Kansas City
*Des Moines
*Omaha
*Denver
*Seattle
*Portland, Ore.

*Warehouse stocks carried at points indicated by star.

Your teeth show so much — keep them white and sound with Pebeco

Your Dry Mouth
- not safe for Teeth!

The only way to protect your teeth *permanently* is to restore the action of the Mouth Glands

WHITE and perfect to look at—your teeth. But it is now known that unless you change the whole condition of your glands and mouth, your white teeth will surely decay.

The modern, soft cooked foods you eat today with so little chewing, do not give the mouth glands enough exercise.

Gradually their alkaline flow slows down. And in your dry mouth your teeth are inevitably eaten by the acids of decay.

Ordinary cleaning merely polishes.

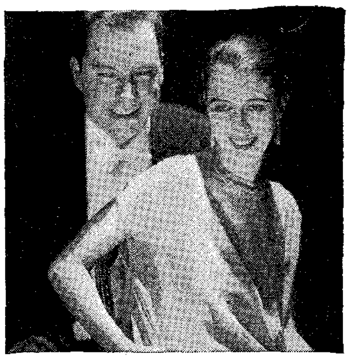
Dentists and physicians now recognize that only the full flow of the mouth glands can keep the teeth really safe.

PEBECO acts directly on the salivary glands. As soon as it enters your mouth it starts a full, normal flow of alkaline saliva.

With constant daily use Pebeco completely restores the natural, protective action of your glands. Their alkaline fluids again bathe your teeth day and night.

The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form. Pebeco leaves your whole mouth normal and healthy. *And in this healthy mouth, your teeth are kept not only white and shining, but safe.*

Send for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc., New York. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. Canadian Agents: H. F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ont. At all druggists.



PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Free Offer

Send Coupon today for free generous tube

LEHN & FINK, Inc., Sole Distributors, Dept. G-23
635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

Name..

Street..

City........................State........

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

feeling of surprize whenever I turn into Fifth Avenue, it is so unexpectedly restful, and so absolutely unlike the rest of the city. One could never call it representative of America to-day, but it is an inspiring promise for the future.

Sixth Avenue is as banal and vulgar as its neighbor is cultured and refined; altho only a block apart, vast indeed is the gulf that separates them in reality. Here the buildings are squat and dirty and covered with sordid advertisements for chop suey "joints," lettered vertically in electric lights, red and green; while the street is covered with the sprawling steel network of the Elevated Railroad that straddles it, and the roaring trains overhead fill the air with noise and render conversation impossible while walking beneath it.

Broadway is a prostitute, perfumed, powdered and painted, where the electric constellations revolve and wheel in many colors, yellow, green, blue, and red lights, and especially red lights. Here you pay money to look at women's bodies and listen to jungle music. Actresses step out of limousines with old men in tight tuxedos and bootleg stuff on every hip—it's a great life if you don't weaken, they say. Taking it all in all, the night life of Broadway, Times Square and Greenwich Village is no worse than that of any other big city, I suppose, but anyway it's not very nice.

But I love the colored lights that revolve and wheel in and out, spelling advertisements for strange, useless things that the big manufacturers tell the people they need; and the shifting, moving, ever-changing crowds have a fascinating and rather morbid interest to me; faces in a big city are an extraordinarily interesting study, and at night especially, when the yellow lights are reflected on the shiny wet pavements, all the good and evil in their characters which are masked during the day, seem to be discernible in the faces of the crowds; forced smiles and frowning brows over their haunted eyes, trying to forget business worries; why business and why worry?—poor people trying to express their starved individualities in terms of gleaming white flesh and jazz; one feels sorry for them.

Here, it seems to me, men dress badly and women dress well. Everybody seems to spit continuously, as if they leaked at the mouth; this, to a sensitive nature, is most revolting.

The people are on the whole very friendly to strangers.

All men wear belts and not braces. (That reminds me of Rupert Brooke's story of when he remarked on the fine carriage of the men, how they ascribed it to Liberty, and he ascribed it to no braces!)

Matches are given away.

In restaurants portions are very large, and bread and butter and ice-water are provided *ad lib.* and free of charge.

There are more lady-managed little restaurants and tea-rooms of an arty nature than any other city that I have been in; with much better cooking and more moderate prices than the common cafeterias and automats of the proletariat. Why is this, I wonder? The proletariat must all be very wealthy.

An introduction. A.: "I want you to meet my friend Mr. B. Mr. B., meet my friend Mr. C." C. and B. together: "Glad t'meetcha." Or alternatively: "Mr. ——, mighty glad to know you, sir."

"FUZZY WUZZY" WILL END HIS DAYS A FREE MAN

OSMAN DIGNA is free. That may not mean a great deal to the average newspaper reader, admits the reporter who forwards the information from London, but when it is added that Osman Digna is the "Fuzzy Wuzzy" who once broke a British square, the literary part of the world, at least, will show interest. In history as well as in literature, however, this dervish leader of the Sudan, king of the "Fuzzy Wuzzies," is an outstanding character. For seventeen years he proved too much for the British Army, but the British Army got him at last; and now, after twenty-four years of prison life, it is announced that he "has paid his debt for the blood he spilled, and has gone back to his people in Suakin on the Red Sea." It was more than a year ago, continues the newspaper correspondent, whose story is published in the Kansas City *Star*, that:

> The British Foreign Office was asked in the House of Commons to free the old warrior whose years are said to number almost a hundred. Altho as a prisoner at Wady Halfa he was permitted considerable liberty, nevertheless his one wish was to end his days a free man. So the Foreign Office set its machinery to work, and eventually, as announced in *The Star* the other day, Osman Digna was released. As a "pore, benighted 'eathen" he had paid his debt to the British for the blood he spilled in the Sudan.
>
> Osman Digna after twenty-four years of prison life is no longer the "first-class fighting man" he was. His years are too great; the wild tribesmen of the Sudan, who rallied around him in the days when Gordon and Kitchener were winning their reputations in her Majesty's Army, are scattered and gone. Only the recollection of his prowess remains. It was Rudyard Kipling who voiced the respect of Tommy Atkins for this desert warrior of more than a generation ago in his lines:
>
> "'E 'asn't got no papers of 'is own,
> 'E 'asn't got no medals or rewards,
> So we must certify the skill 'e's shown
> In usin' of 'is long two-'anded swords.
> When 'e's 'oppin' in an' out among the bush
> With 'is coffin-'eaded shield and shovel-spear.
>
> "So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, an' your friends which is no more,
> If we 'adn't lost some messmates we would 'elp you to deplore;
> But give an' take's the gospel, an' we'll call the bargain fair,
> For if you 'ave lost more than us, you crumpled up the square!
>
> "'E rushes at the smoke when we let drive,
> An' before we know, 'e's 'ackin' at our 'ead:
> 'E's all 'ot sand an' ginger when alive,
> An' 'e's generally shammin' when 'e's dead.
> 'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb!
> 'E's a inja-rubber idiot on a spree;
> 'E's the only thing that doesn't care a damn
> For a regiment of British infantree.
>
> "So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdan;
> You're a pore, benighted 'eathen, but a first class fightin' man;
> An' 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
> You big, black, boundin' beggar—for you bruk a British square."
>
> Osman Digna was not always a warrior. He came of a merchant family, and in his merchant days he dealt, among other things, in "black ivory," for in such

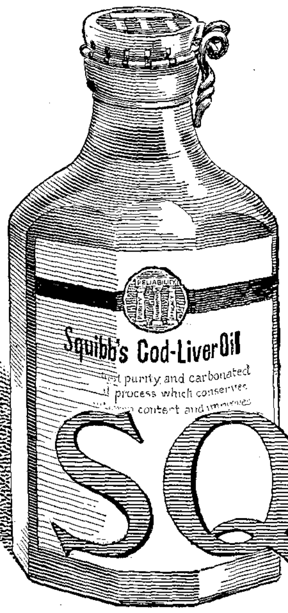
RUTHERFORD

Help him resist infection and disease

HE TRUDGES on to school through sharp, penetrating winds and cold rain. He sits all day in a room with many other children. At the first sound of the bell, he is out to play . . . and of course he never thinks of the weather! Perhaps he goes home with wet feet and an ominous sneeze . . .

Children, and adults too, are constantly exposed to infection and disease. Good health is necessary to resist them. Science has proved by thousands of tests that pure cod-liver oil is the richest available source of the vitamins necessary to sound health—essential for the normal development of bone and teeth—that aid the body to resist infections.

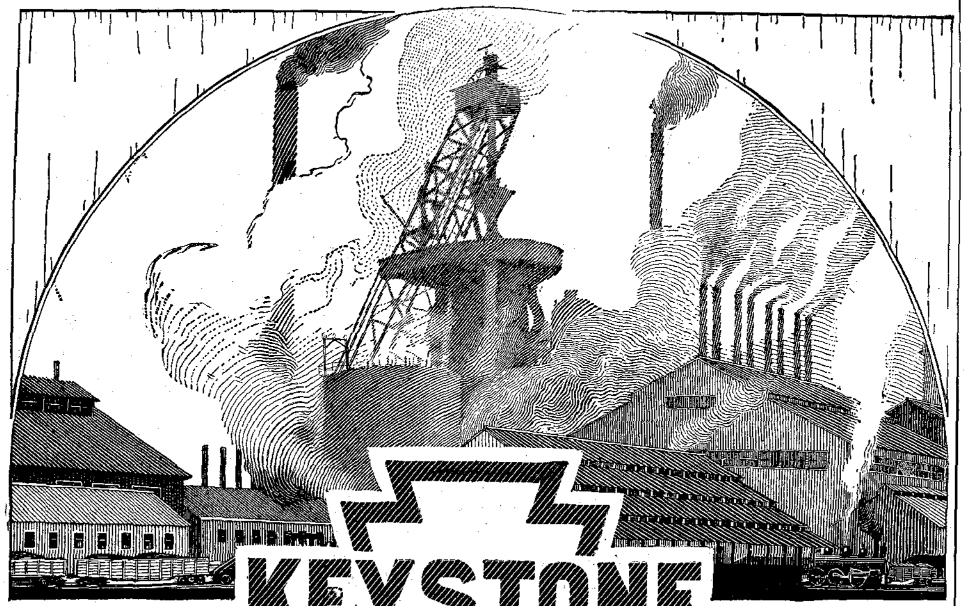
Every bottle of Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil bears a label giving its high content in these protective, restorative, vitalizing vitamins! Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is treated and packed by special Squibb processes which preserve its high vitamin value and render it much more palatable than any cod-liver oil you have ever tasted. When kept on ice and taken cold, Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil is practically tasteless. Here is a cod-liver oil that you and your children will take readily —whenever your doctor advises it. Insist on Squibb's Cod-Liver Oil at your druggist's.



SQUIBB

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, *Chemists to the Medical and Dental Professions since* 1858

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL



KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Add Safety to Service and Economy.

Weatherproof, Fireproof, Durable.

STEEL plus *Copper* means *service* plus satisfaction. The copper-steel alloy puts into sheet metal a new measure of endurance. This Company's original claims for its excellence and increased durability have been fully substantiated. By using

KEYSTONE

Rust-resisting Copper Steel

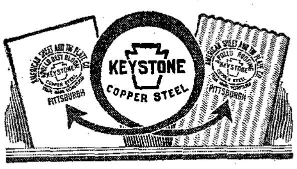
you will experience the economy of quality. It lasts longer—and the cost is right. Time and weather have proved it. Architects, contractors, builders and property owners—in fact, every one interested in securing better and more enduring construction from Black and Galvanized Sheets and Roofing Tin Plates, should insist upon Keystone quality.

For roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, culverts, tanks, flumes, and all uses to which sheet metal is adapted, Keystone Copper Steel is unexcelled. Sold by leading metal merchants. Read the reports of weather tests of American Society for Testing Materials, or send for our booklet *The Testimony of a Decade,* which gives the facts in condensed form. Every user of sheet metal should read it.

Apollo

GALVANIZED SHEETS

Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets with the copper steel alloy base are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work demanding superior rust resistance. Write for Apollo booklet.



Roofing Tin

High grade plates, carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating. Also American Coke and Charcoal Bright Tin Plates.

Black

SHEET PRODUCTS

American Bessemer Steel Sheets, American Open Hearth Steel Sheets, Keystone Copper Steel Sheets, Automobile Sheets—all grades, Special Sheets for Stamping, Electrical Sheets, Stove and Range Sheets, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Steel Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, Black Plate, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Chicago Cincinnati Detroit New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis

Export Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, New York City

Pacific Coast Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

euphemistic fashion was traffic in slaves spoken of. It was in fact the family's chief business, and many a *dhow* load of slaves left Suakin for the slave markets of the Near East. Osman, of a more restless and adventurous disposition, was the traveling partner in the family business; his brother Ahmed remained at the firm's headquarters. In his travels Osman visited Jeddah, Kasala, Berber, Khartum, Sennaar, El Obeid, and even the remote Darfur, at all of which places the firm had agencies for the disposal of its nefarious merchandise.

About the year 1870, the prosperity of the Digna family began to decline. The cause was chiefly the abolition of the slave trade by the Egyptian Government, the convention with England and the vigilance of the British gunboats in the Red Sea. The last blow to the Digna prosperity came in 1877 when her Majesty's ship *Wild Swan* captured off Sheek Beragoot, a small harbor about thirty miles north of Suakin, a *dhow* loaded with "black ivory" that had been shipped by the Digna brothers en route to Jeddah.

It was then that Osman formed his first schemes of rebellion and departed to the Erkowit Hills, the high ridges of which, thirty miles off, are seen from Suakin. During the next six years Osman appears to have been engaged in traveling about the Sudan, extending his visits to Khartum and beyond it. Then, as the correspondent relates:

In the spring of 1883, Osman turned up at El Obeid, the headquarters of the Mahdi. He paid his tribute of reverence to God's prophet and offered to serve the new cause in the Red Sea territories. He left Obeid with the title "Emir the dervish of God," and with letters which he was to distribute to the tribal sheiks, in which they were ordered to acknowledge Osman's authority.

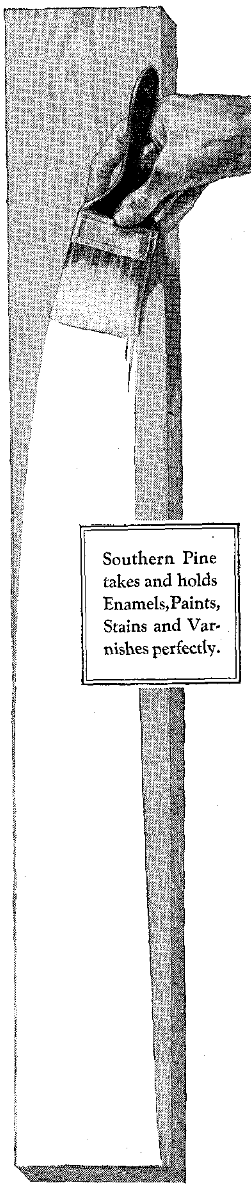
On his way back to the sea, Osman won over the Mussayab Arabs, who live at the wells of Ariab. Their defection to Mahdism closed the caravan route from Berber to Suakin, the only means of reaching the Nile Valley from the Red Sea at that time, mountains and deserts forming an otherwise impassable barrier. The closing of the caravan route by the rebels was a serious menace to the Government, and Tewfik Bey, Governor of Sinkat, a fortified town on it, was ordered to capture Osman. Tewfik Bey accordingly set out with a force, but returned without Osman.

August 5, 1883, Osman attacked Sinkat, but was repulsed with a loss of eighty men, including a brother and a nephew. Osman was wounded. After this defeat most of the tribes deserted him. A month later Tewfik Bey again sallied out of Sinkat. This time he caught the rebels of Ghabbat, killed about fifty of them, seized five hundred pounds of ivory, and burned ten to fifteen huts. Osman's following now shrank to the vanishing-point. But he was not disheartened.

October 16, two companies of Egyptian infantry, accompanied by about one hundred women and children, left Suakin to strengthen the garrison at Sinkat. Two days later news reached Suakin that the Egyptians had been attacked in a mountain pass and slaughtered, only twenty-five men escaping. From this date Osman rapidly gained strength, the tribes flocking back to his leadership. On November 4 an expedition of five hundred men, commanded by Commander Moncrief, the British consul, sailed for Trinkitat, the seaport of the important oasis town Tokar. Two days later the steamship returned, bearing a small remnant of the five hundred. Osman Digna's fuzzy-wuzzies had met them, slaughtered and routed them. Moncrief was among the killed.

Realizing that something had to be done immediately for the relief of Sinkat and Tokar, both surrounded by Osman's forces, early in 1884 the Government at Cairo sent to Suakin a brigade of four thousand Egyptian troops under the command of an Englishman, Valentine Baker Pasha. His staff included, among several other English officers, the celebrated Col. Fred Burnaby. As the record runs:

> They set out to relieve Tokar, landing at Trinkitat. Osman's forces met them on February 4. The story of what Osman's spearmen did to Baker's riflemen is not a pretty one. There was a sudden rush of spearmen from the scrub and the riflemen broke in headlong panic. Only fourteen hundred of the four thousand escaped slaughter. Osman captured a rich booty in guns, rifles and ammunition.
>
> Sinkat and Tokar fell. Four days after the annihilation of Baker's command a terrible butchery was perpetrated at the former place. Tewfik Bey and his garrison of six hundred men were hacked down to a man. The garrison at Tokar surrendered.
>
> The British Government meanwhile dispatched, under Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, a mixed force of infantry, cavalry and bluejackets, including such famous regiments as the Black Watch, the Gordons and the 10th and 19th Hussars. On February 29 and March 13 Graham defeated Osman Digna at El-Teb and Tamai, after two bloody and desperate engagements. It was at Tamai that the fuzzy-wuzzies broke the British square and captured some Gatling guns. It was a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, which came perilously near being a defeat for the British, the day being saved by a cavalry charge under Colonel Wood, tho many of the horses were hamstrung by the tribesmen, who lay on the ground and used their long knives as the Hussars swept over them.
>
> The British offered a large reward to any one who would bring in the rebel chief, dead or alive. Osman has the distinction of being the last man on whose head the British Government put a price.
>
> After the fall of Khartum in the early part of 1885 it was decided to build a railway connecting Suakin with Berber on the Nile. Sir Gerald Graham was again selected for the enterprise, and on reaching Suakin in March he found himself in command of some thirteen thousand troops, including a brigade of guards under Lyon-Fremantle, an infantry brigade under Sir John McNeill, and an Indian native brigade.
>
> The rebel chief was known to have a large force assembled about Tamai, Hasheen and Handoub. There were extensive wells at Hasheen, and Graham marched out to seize these wells with practically his whole available force, save the Shropshire regiment, which was left to garrison Suakin. Moving in the three sides of a square formation the little army proceeded on its way, pausing to construct zerebas of thorn bushes for its protection. Suddenly the



Southern Pine takes and holds Enamels, Paints, Stains and Varnishes perfectly.

Southern Pine
Ideal
for Painted Woodwork

HERE is a beautiful and durable wood, which lends distinctiveness and charm to interiors, in large homes and small.

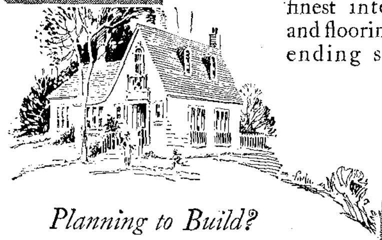
Its natural beauty of grain, its fine texture, and the readiness with which it takes and holds perfectly, enamels, paints, stains and varnishes, make it possible to obtain a variety of effects in tone and color.

For flooring, too, Southern Pine is a wood of striking character, either finished in its natural color, which makes full use of its beautiful and varied grain, or when stained for other color effects.

Southern Pine is being used extensively for the woodwork and flooring, even in the finest homes, because, with its use, any desired decorative tone can be permanently obtained.

Southern Pine is the one all-purpose home-building wood. It is perfectly adapted to every requirement of modern home-building, from staunch framing and durable exterior trim to the finest interior woodwork and flooring. There is never-ending satisfaction in a home built of Southern Pine. Sold by lumber dealers every where east of the Rocky Mountains, Southern Pine has for years been the most extensively used wood in the world, which fact is a testimonial to its great and lasting popularity.

Southern Pine Association
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



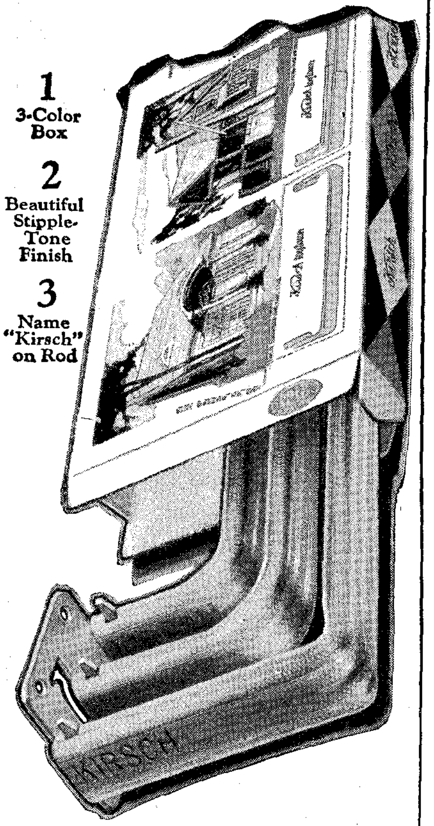
Southern Pine Homes
Published by Southern Pine Association New Orleans, La.

Planning to Build?
This beautifully illustrated booklet shown at the right is free for the asking. Included in it are illustrations showing the exteriors and floor plans of fifty attractive small homes, principally bungalows. Send today for this useful building help. It is
Free

Southern Pine Association, Dept 138
New Orleans, La.
Please send me, free of charge, a copy of your booklet entitled "Southern Pine Homes."
Name
Address
NOTE: The above offer does not apply to persons residing west of Denver, or in the Dakotas or Minnesota.

Be sure to get the genuine
Kirsch Curtain Rods
Three ways to tell them:

1 3-Color Box
2 Beautiful Stipple-Tone Finish
3 Name "Kirsch" on Rod

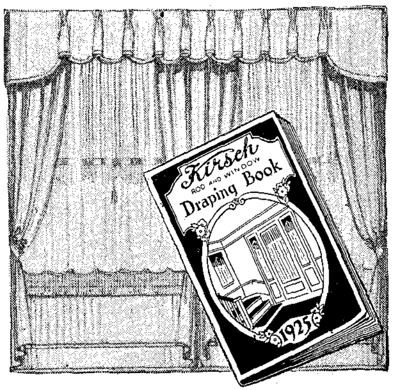


No possible chance of an imitation being mistaken for genuine Kirsch Curtain Rods. You instantly recognize the beautiful StippleTone finish. So distinctly different! So rich, silk-like and artistic! Also the name "Kirsch" is on the box and on the rod.

Kirsch Curtain Rods provide the utmost help in window draping; fit every window; give every effect; easy to put up, easy to take down, due to the patented Kirsch Snug-fit brackets.

"There is no substitute for Kirsch Quality and Service"

Look for—The 3-color box—The StippleTone finish—The name "Kirsch" on the rod.



FREE Wonderful Book of Window Draping Helps

A 32-page book packed with practical aid for window draping. Ideas for every room and every kind of window—single, double, triple, casement, bay, odd shaped windows and doors, French Doors, etc. 24 color schemes for living rooms, dining rooms, bed rooms, sun rooms, etc. Instructions for measuring windows, making valances, headings, etc.; how to sew on Kirsch hooks and rings; how to put up draw curtains on Kirsch Rods. Our 9th annual book—a book of real service.

If booklet doesn't give all needed help write Kirsch Interior Decoration Service Bureau.

KIRSCH MFG. COMPANY
260 Prospect Ave., Sturgis, Mich., U.S.A.
Kirsch Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., 701 Buller Street Woodstock, Ont.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

British force was subjected to a heavy fire. A tremendous charge of spearmen against the square formation, which the British troops rapidly completed, was beaten off with heavy loss to the tribesmen, and then the 5th lancers and Bengal lancers were let loose at them. The enemy retreated toward Tamai, leaving about a hundred dead. It was believed that Osman Digna had received a severe lesson.

But only two days later he came within an ace of making the Battle of Trofek a victory for the rebel standard. A powerful mixed force under command of Sir John McNeill was "forming zereba," only six miles from Suakin, when, like a surging torrent the dervishes fell upon it. They hurled themselves forward in serried masses, closing with the British in a death grapple. The wild frenzy of their onslaught is best illustrated by the fact that these spearmen captured a Gatling gun redoubt. The whole battle lasted only twenty minutes, but in that time Osman lost more than fifteen hundred men, and McNeill's losses were correspondingly heavy.

And now the Government decided upon the abandonment of the Sudan and the railway. The troops were withdrawn, only a garrison being left in the fortified seaport, which now became the object of constant night attacks. It is recorded that in the course of the succeeding year the garrison was three hundred times under fire.

A new British commander next arrived at Suakin, Colonel (subsequently Lord) Kitchener. In January, 1888, he organized a surprize attack on the rebel camp in the rocky defiles at Tamanieb. In the fight that followed Kitchener was wounded. The camp was occupied and burned—Osman escaped. But as the hot weather began the British forces withdrew, and Osman again bobbed up, actually laying siege to Suakin itself. General Grenfell came down from Cairo, and in December defeated Osman at Handoub and Gemaizah. Despite these defeats he dominated the country beyond Suakin through the following year.

In 1891 it was officially reported that the rebel leader was slain. Twice before this Osman had been officially reported among the dead. This third time, however, the report seemed to be true, for he ceased from troubling. As a matter of fact, he had lost his hold on the tribes in the vicinity. However, as *The Star* records:

In 1896, when the British were beginning that slow, dogged campaign that was to lead them within a few years to complete mastery of the Sudan, Osman was again back in the hills around Suakin, making another attempt to rouse the Hadendowas and the Amarar, of the former of which he was a member, against the Government. In the spring of 1898 he took part in the disastrous battle of the Atbara, but escaped from the rout. He reached Khartum and fought in the bloody struggle before Omdurman, where Kitchener smashed the dervish power. It was Osman's Hadendowas, who were charged by the 21st lancers. Once more he escaped the fate of battle. He fled with the khalifa into the wilds of Kordofan.

Bruises

SLOAN'S
A FAMILY
LINIMENT

Stops pain—prevents blackening

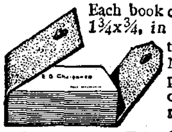
Keep fresh blood moving swiftly through a bruise. Apply Sloan's gently—without rubbing. It relieves the pain at once, clears out the congestion that makes bruises turn black and blue. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment
—kills pain!

EVERLAY *BROWN* **LEGHORNS**
The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American *Egg Contest!* Greatest winners New York-Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, shipped safely. Catalog free.
EVERLAY FARM Box 12 Portland, Ind.

BECOME A FOOT CORRECTIONIST A new profession, not medical nor chiropody. *All* the trade you can attend to; many are making $3,000 to $10,000 yearly, easy terms for training by mail, no further capital needed or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

MIDGET NAME CARDS
Trade Mark. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
THE LATEST NOVELTY **50c. Per Boo**
Each book contains 50 perfect little name cards, siz
1¾x¾, *in* genuine leather case. Choice of blacl
tan, green or red. A perfect name car
Name in Old English type. Price con
plete 50c. Send stamps, coin or mone
order. Satisfaction guaranteed or mone
refunded. *Agents Wanted.*
MIDGET CARD SHOP, 106 Main Street, Greene, R.



She Wanted a WHOLE Tombstone!

At the age of 5 Rheta Childe Dorr ran away from home! At 8 her spirit rebelled against the subordinate places that wives were given on tombstones—the husband's name in full, followed by "Priscilla, Wife of the Above." She married. Had a baby. And . . . went to Russia during the war and marched to the battle front with the women's Battalion of Death. What an exciting career! More thrills day by day than most women have in a lifetime. Read it—the life experiences of

A WOMAN OF FIFTY
By Rheta Childe Dorr

The critics are enthusiastic over this brilliant book:

Thoroughly human. Deserves to have a few million readers.—*New York Times.*

Well worth reading. Throws much light on one phase of modern life.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Certain to hold the reader's closest attention to every incident she describes.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

On a par with exciting fiction.—*Washington Post.*

This autobiography is a history of changes in the status of women in the United States during half a century.—*Portland Oregonian.*

She thrills us with her daring!—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

Decidedly here is a book worth reading.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

8vo. Cloth. 456 pages, $2.50 net; $2.62, post-paid
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

LIBRARY
Missouri

It was not until a year later that Gen. Sir Francis Wingate succeeded in cornering the fleeing remnant of the dervish Army. Om Debrikat was the last stand of the Arabs. The khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of emirs, was killed, and all the principal emirs killed or captured, except Osman Digna, who escaped.

He now became a fugitive, slowly making his way from Kordofan, on the far side of the White Nile, to his old haunts about Tokar, near the Red Sea, a distance of six hundred miles as the crow flies. He was trying to escape to Arabia.

In January, 1900, Sheik Ali Omar Or of the Camelia tribe gave secret information of Osman's hiding-place. The fugitive was captured in the Warriba Hills, some ninety miles southwest of Suakin, by Captain Burgess at the head of a police patrol. He was sent to Rosetta, in Egypt, to join the other dervish prisoners, and remained there to the end of 1902. He was then transferred to the Damietta prison, and subsequently to Wady Half, where he remained in exceedingly wild captivity until his release the other day. Such was the career of Osman Digna, the fuzzy-wuzzy, who, in his seventeen years of warfare against the British proved the hardest nut Tommy Atkins ever had to crack.

"PEDIGREED" BOOKS FOR MILLIONAIRES

RARE books are now being registered genealogically in the same manner as blooded stock, according to Richard Le Gallienne, writing in the February *International Book Review*. He states that the art of book-collecting has become a hobby possible only to millionaires now, and that many of the old famous collections are being thus recreated in newer libraries.

"The pedigree of a rare book is now as meticulously recorded by the book-fancier as that of the canine aristocracy of the dog-fancier," Mr. Le Gallienne says, "owing to the modern cataloger's practise of recording the history or 'provenance' of each volume.

"But book-collecting is becoming more and more the sport of millionaires. Even when a millionaire collector sends his 'duplicates' to the auction room, even they are priceless, and are at once gobbled up by other millionaires. Nothing is left for the poor book-hunter but to scan the gorgeous menu in catalogs and make the most of the Tantalus feast of other men's treasures.

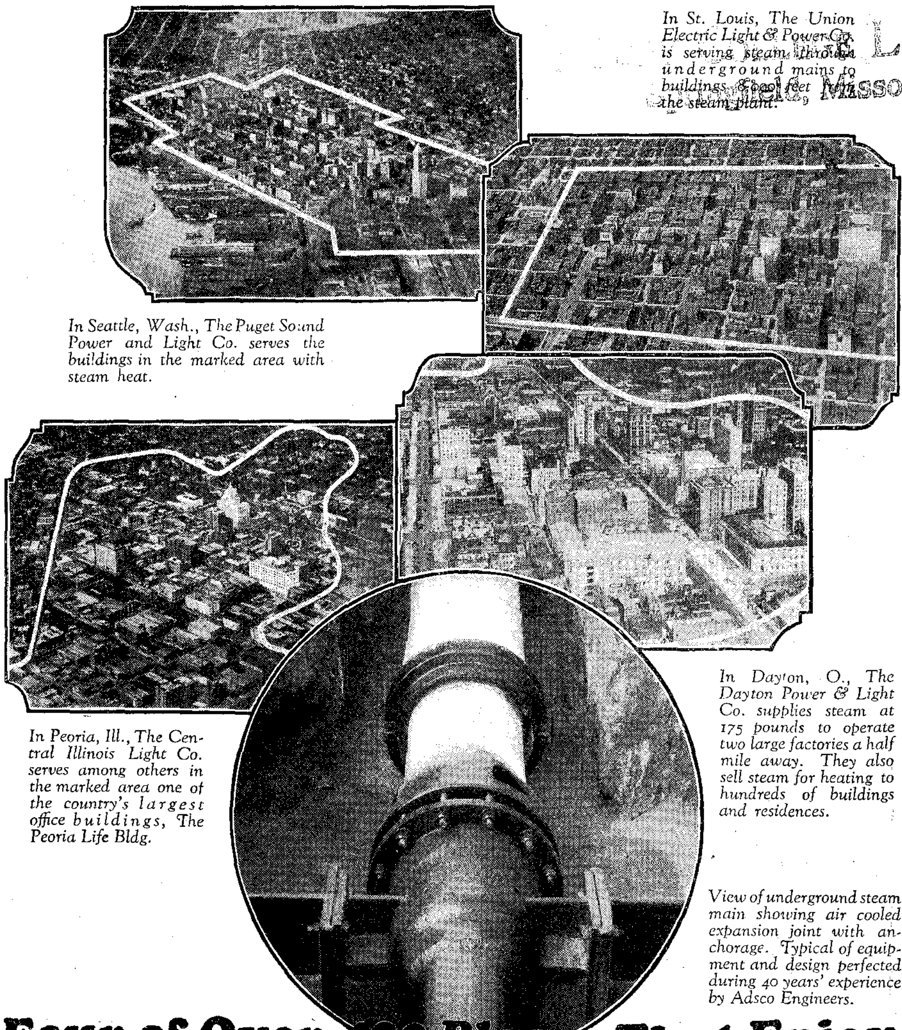
"The poor collector's last chance now is to be the prophetic appreciator of his slighted contemporaries of genius—if there are any in this age of inflated reputations.

"It is to be feared, however, that here is poor picking, particularly if your collector's heart belongs to those older writers whose fames are not doubtful, or is set upon those fine old crusted treasures in which Time plays its romantic part.

"But now of all these he must take an everlasting farewell. Even tho there remains such treasure in the out-of-the-way nooks and corners still undiscovered, the far-flung nets of the innumerable book-experts throughout the world are of too fine a mesh for any of it to escape into the trembling hands of the poor collector. Such radiant luck belongs nowadays to the supernatural."

Outclassed.—ORTON—"Why did Denright lose his job as a traffic cop?"

LEONARD—"He got married and lost confidence in his vocabulary."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*



In St. Louis, The Union Electric Light & Power Co. is serving steam through underground mains to buildings 8,000 feet from the steam plant.

In Seattle, Wash., The Puget Sound Power and Light Co. serves the buildings in the marked area with steam heat.

In Peoria, Ill., The Central Illinois Light Co. serves among others in the marked area one of the country's largest office buildings, The Peoria Life Bldg.

In Dayton, O., The Dayton Power & Light Co. supplies steam at 175 pounds to operate two large factories a half mile away. They also sell steam for heating to hundreds of buildings and residences.

View of underground steam main showing air cooled expansion joint with anchorage. Typical of equipment and design perfected during 40 years' experience by Adsco Engineers.

Four of Over 400 Places That Enjoy ADSCO PUBLIC STEAM HEATING

PUBLIC Steam Heating Service is the furnishing of steam from a Central Station Steam Plant through underground mains to individual buildings. For the past 40 years the American District Steam Co. have been perfecting methods and materials for the economical distribution of steam long distances, the same as water and gas are now distributed.

——Stops ALL coal and ash hauling through city streets to individual buildings.

——Stops the Smoke nuisance forever.

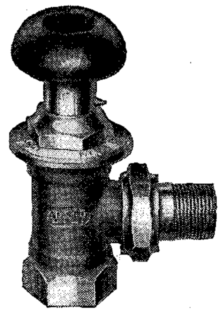
——Stops ALL fire hazard due to overheating of individual heating plants, which is one of the greatest causes of our annual fire loss of some $500,000,000.

——Enjoyed by more than four hundred American cities, towns, and institutional building groups.

——Can be operated at a good profit in thousands of communities.

Adsco engineers have had extensive experience in assisting communities and public utility corporations to secure this service, and can tell you how to make the necessary surveys and estimates.

The first step is to write us for Bulletin L.D. and questionnaire blank. Fill out the questionnaire and return it to us without obligation. We can then give you specific information that you may consider the advantages of Adsco Public Steam Heating Service.



"Adsco Graduated Packless Radiator Valve. Developed for control of steam at each radiator—as water is controlled at the faucet—in the Adsco System of Atmospheric Steam Heating of large or small buildings with steam from central station supply or individual boiler."

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS
NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

Offices:
New York Chicago
Seattle

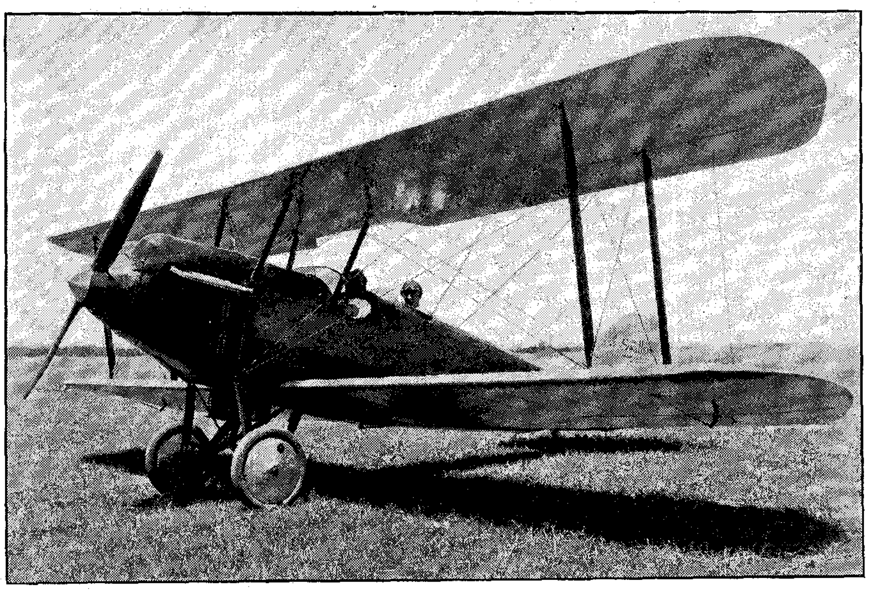
American District Steam Co.,
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Please send, without obligation,
Bulletin No. 20-L.D. and questionnaire.
Name..........
Address..........
City..........
State..........

ADSCO HEATING

MOTORING·AND·AVIATION

WHAT WE COULD DO IN THE AIR IF WE HAD TO

NUMEROUS SQUARE FEET OF SPACE, in newspapers and periodicals, are being devoted to a general wail about the lack of air development in the United States; but there is one important consideration usually overlooked, announces Corley McDarment in *Motor Life*, and this is America's potential air-power. It is something to worry about, of course, that practically every first-class Power is stronger in the air than we are just at the present moment. Nevertheless, declares this aeronautical writer, given a little time, and a comparatively little at that, and we could outclass any other nation. "It is not always what an individual may happen to do at the moment, but what he is capable of doing in the face of necessity, that counts," argues Mr. McDarment. "Let us look around among the great civilian population and see if there is any kind of air-power 'hidden out.'" He finds that there is a great deal of this "possible power," and leads up to a plan for increasing it. By way of showing where we stand, he recalls that:

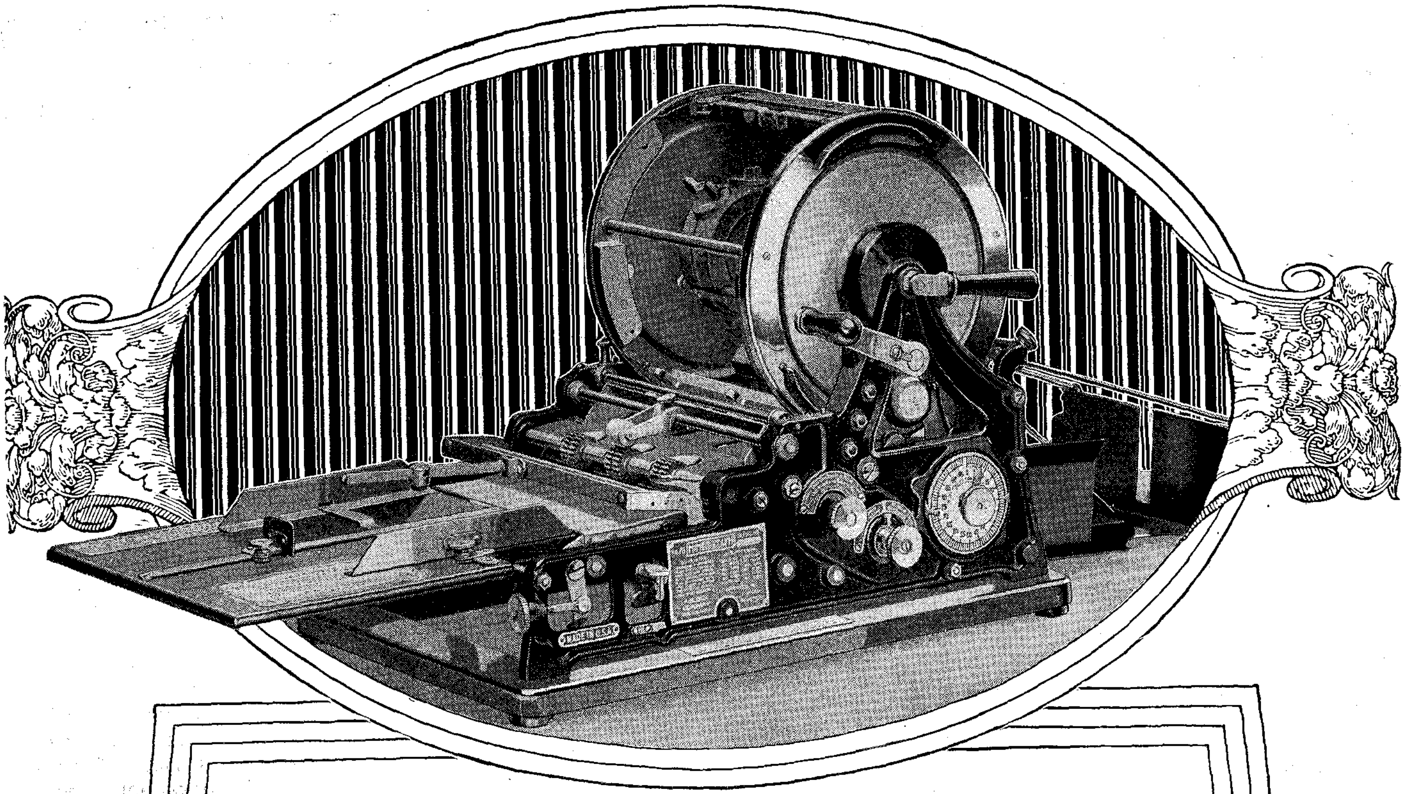


"GOOD SAFE PLANES SHOULD BE LET OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT"

With Federal assistance, we could build up a body of flyers of great benefit to the country in peace or war, believes a new aeronautical writer. This is a late type of commercial plane called the "New Swallow," built in Wichita, Kansas.

> At the close of the Great War the United States was the largest manufacturer of aircraft in the world. When the smoke rolled away from the trenches, this country had the machinery and personnel at work on enough airplanes to have blackened the skies of Europe within another six months. Of course, at the Armistice everything dropt. Two hundred thousand employees in aircraft plants were discharged and the plants taken over by caretakers. That is, most of them closed down. But what about all these trained workers? Where did they go? Most of them went back to the work which they were doing when the war broke out. But these workmen carried back with them something they did not lose. This was a knowledge of how to make airplanes. And as long as these men live they will know something about making airplanes. Not until the last one of them is dead will his potential ability in this line end.
>
> A great many of these airplane workers were old men, or men unfit for active military service. But not all were old. It took active young men who could perhaps fly an airplane to do the designing and testing of these airplanes, but many of the duties, such as cutting out fabric for wings, sewing parts, painting, polishing, and even carrying out blue-print instructions complete, were performed by men, and sometimes women, who were past middle age.
>
> One often meets elderly persons now who boast that while they could not fight, they helped keep the boys in the air during the war.
>
> Where are the airplane shops that were turning out so many airplanes and parts at the close of the war? This is a different matter. Many of the shops, especially those that made metal parts, were manufacturing plants for commercial products at first, and were only "converted" to the making of war material. At the close of the war all these plants of course immediately went back to their original work. But a lesson was learned from this. It was discovered that plants that are engaged in making products of peace can in time of emergency be turned quickly into other channels of work. These factories could at this moment be more easily turned into plants for making war material than at the beginning of the last war, for the managers have had more "converting" experience. Thus we have something potential in such plants as these.
>
> Some of the best shops of this kind are automobile factories. An automobile factory that turns out automobile chassis can easily shift to making airplane fuselage. Automobile wheel factories can easily set their machines to making airplane wheels. Factories that make furniture, barrels or boxes can easily turn to making struts and spars for airplane wings.
>
> But it is the automobile-engine manufacturers who at the present time could shift to making airplane engines almost over night. A bigger production of airplane engines was going on in automobile-engine factories when the war closed than could have been imagined by engineers a few months earlier. The thousands of employees in these factories have had a taste of making engines adapted for airplanes, and they stand ready to change dies at a moment's notice. So great was the momentum of engine manufacture when the war stopt suddenly that the making of these could not be stopt immediately, but continued of its own accord until several thousand had poured out. There are hundreds of Liberty motors on hand even now.
>
> There is still another class of manufacturing plant. These are, or were, the airplane factories that sprang up like mushrooms, flourished, and became great institutions, but the moment the war ended, began to wilt. Here was a real tragedy in American commerce. To these airplane manufacturers hope was held out, to a greater or less extent, that the commercial airplane business would take a big spurt as soon as conditions became settled, and the factories could then continue to do a war-time business. It is remembered that many well-meaning government officials at that time thought this would be true. In fact, on every hand could be heard opinions that as soon as the war got good and over this country would be covered with a network of airlines, and a large volume of travel would be done by air. The manufacturers had hopes that such would be the case, and that they would be able to do business as usual, even to the extent of paying war-time prices to their highly skilled employees—and also to sell their airplanes at war-time prices.
>
> A great amount of money had been invested in these airplane factories. And it may be said in passing that there is still a big amount invested.

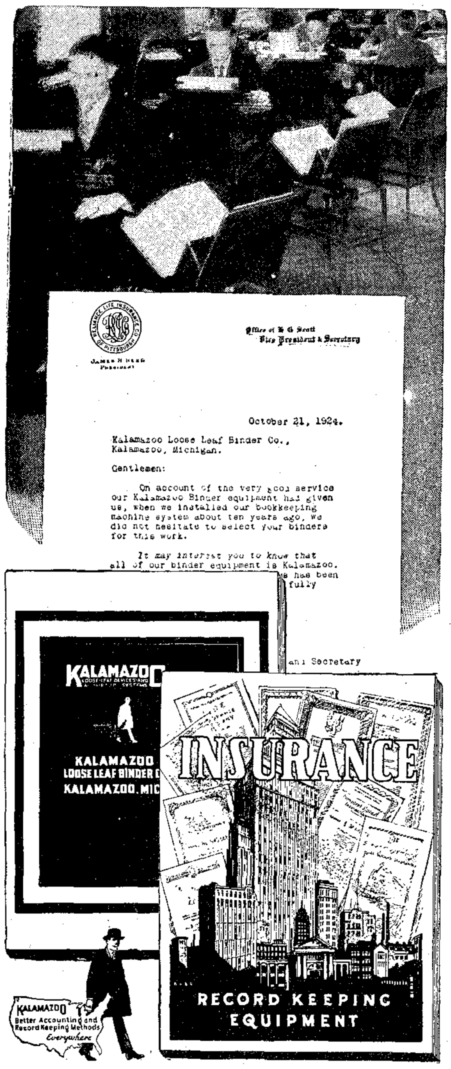
The prospects, it is generally admitted, looked rather rosy for commercial airplanes at the end of the war. We had the facilities for making the planes, and we had pilots, we had the distances such as airplanes might fly with profit. There was only one thing lacking, observes the writer, and that was passengers. There was a good deal of inconvenience in reaching the air-fields and, altogether, people couldn't be persuaded to



THE SALESMAN WHO comes to you from us, with the interesting story of the real help which the Mimeograph may render you, is entitled to your thoughtful consideration. He has something to say that's worth the hearing. Or if you prefer, we'll send our booklet "L-3," showing exactly how the Mimeograph quickly duplicates all kinds of form letters, bulletins, blanks, even drawings, charts, plans, etc., in quantities, at small cost. Also you'll be interested in marked improvement made by the new Mimeotype stencil sheets, which are used without moistening. Write A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, and learn how money and time can be saved for you by the

MIMEOGRAPH

MIMEOGRAPH EDISON-DICK


Office of H. G. Scott
Vice President & Secretary

James H. Reed
President

October 21, 1924.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

On account of the very good service our Kalamazoo Binder equipment had given us, when we installed our bookkeeping machine system about ten years ago, we did not hesitate to select your binders for this work.

It may interest you to know that all of our binder equipment is Kalamazoo.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH
KALAMAZOO LOOSE LEAF BINDER CO. KALAMAZOO, MIC
INSURANCE
RECORD KEEPING EQUIPMENT
KALAMAZOO Better Accounting and Record Keeping Methods Everywhere

WITH AGE COMES EXPERIENCE

For many years the Scottish Union & National Insurance Company have used Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Equipment. Likewise the Home Insurance, the Hartford Fire Insurance, the Continental, and a host of other well known insurance companies have used this equipment because of its utility, durability, and economy of time and replacement costs. For these same reasons Kalamazoo has built up an enviable reputation among leading financial, mercantile and manufacturing institutions.

"INSURANCE RECORD KEEPING EQUIPMENT" will be interesting to every insurance official. Send for it today.

A series of special catalogs and also the "General Catalog" are ready for users of loose leaf equipment in other lines. The coupon is a convenient way to request them.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.
Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Los Angeles, Calif. *Sales Offices in Principal Cities.*

KALAMAZOO
LOOSE-LEAF-DEVICES-AND ACCOUNTING-SYSTEMS

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Please send me the catalog of better record keeping checked below:
- ☐ General Catalog.
- ☐ Insurance record keeping equipment.
- ☐ Kalamazoo Record Keeping Equipm't for Banks.
- ☐ Transportation record keeping equipment.
- ☐ Department Store accounting equipment.
- ☐ Catalogs that sell (catalog covers).
- ☐ Kalamazoo Public Utility accounting equipm't.

Name ....
Address ....

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

ride enough to make flying a paying proposition. About this time, continues Mr. McDarment:

There sprang up a horde of "gipsy flyers." These were Army pilots who were getting out of the service and with training planes bought at government sales toured the country like medicine shows and took up passengers at so much per. This business thrived. It seemed that everybody in the country wanted to fly. But after one trip everybody was satisfied. It seemed that after a while everybody got his one flight—evidently for curiosity—and that ended it. The public was content to remain safely on the ground after this first novelty flight.

Most of these gipsy flyers were good pilots, and they did much to acquaint the public with aviation. Unfortunately their airplanes began to deteriorate, and as no inspections were enforced, some got careless and accidents began to happen. It only took one accident to scare a whole town so that not one soul would venture off the ground in an airplane. A fatal accident with one prominent citizen as principal was enough to scare up a whole county.

All this time the manufacturers were sitting back with their big pay-rolls and heavy overhead, waiting—waiting for the airlines to spring up. The folks in the smaller towns kept watching the newspapers and waiting to see the people from the big cities start out on their advertised airlines. But none came. The only aviation the people in the country at large saw was ex-Lieutenant Joe Smith with his broken-back airplane that was tied up in places with hay wire. This was their impression of aviation. They saw pictures of pretty airplanes and read of high speed, comfort and safety in flying, but they never saw any.

Pretty soon after this the gipsy flyers began teaching some of the wilder young men of the towns how to fly. Many of these aviators were connected with some of the airplane factories, and arrangements were made to "throw in" an airplane with a course of instruction. This was another effort to encourage the public to use airplanes.

When these flying instructors taught their pupils the fine art of flying, the fun began. It must be remembered that there were no aerial laws, nor are there any now, except in a few places, compelling physical examinations of aviators, or inspections of aircraft. Anybody who had enough money could take a flying course, and when he got so far along, he was "cut loose" with his airplane to follow his bent. Of course after flying over the home town alone and showing off, the next thing to do was to take up passengers and to instruct other aspirants. The public was not on to the tricks of flying. Most people seeing a man in the air would decide that he must be pretty good or he couldn't have got there. These flyers began taking up passengers as their predecessors did. With their scant experience and little knowledge of flying they began to kill passengers. This gave aviation a big setback from which it has not yet recovered. In truth, these same flyers are still among us, and new ones are being turned out every day. The trouble with most private flying-schools, especially those that consist of just one instructor and one airplane, is that the instructor can not afford to risk his only

Don't neglect a Cold

Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It has all the healing properties of the old-fashioned mustard plaster but none of the unpleasant features.

Musterole is not messy to apply and does not blister.

At the first sneeze or sniffle take the little white jar of Musterole from the bathroom shelf and rub the ointment gently over the congested spot.

With a tingling warmth it penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

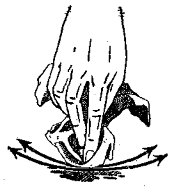
***To Mothers:* Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.**

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

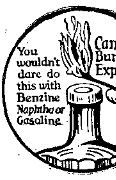
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

How to Avoid "Rings" in Removing Grease Spots



Saturate a clean cloth with Carbona and rub the spot gently back and forth with a sweeping stroke. Never rub in circles. Raise your hand after passing the edge of the spot so as to blend the cleaned spot with the rest of the material. Place a clean white cloth or blotter under the Grease Spot to carry away the grease which Carbona dissolves—otherwise the grease spreads to the outer edges and hardens again, leaving a "ring." Use Carbona freely and rub gently. It is Carbona that cleans—not the rubbing. Dries instantly—leaves no odor.

For Safety's Sake—demand
CARBONA
UNBURNABLE
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
20¢ 30¢ 60¢ & $1. Size Bottles at all Drug Stores


Cannot Burn or Explode
You wouldn't dare do this with Benzine Naphtha or Gasoline

LUDEN'S Menthol COUGH DROPS

Makes Breathing Easier

THE famous LUDEN Menthol Formula gives quick relief to the Trouble Zone—your nose and throat. 5¢

"Gives many glimpses into the private lives of famous men and women—which is always fascinating."—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

MUSICAL LAUGHS

Collected by Henry T. Finck
During Forty Years Musical Editor N. Y. Evening Post

A COLLECTION of delightful jokes and personal anecdotes about musical celebrities—Caruso, Jeritza, Melba, Raymond Hitchcock, Patti, Chaliapin, Nordica, Calvé, Paderewski, Liszt, Hans von Bülow, Rubinstein, Wagner and scores of others.

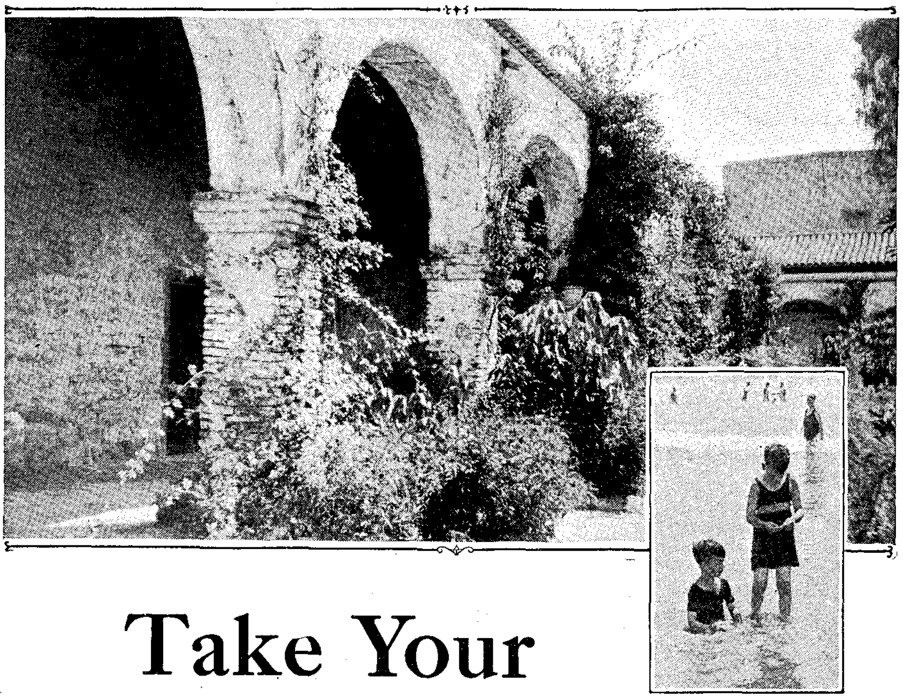
"Will prove a delight to all music lovers." —*Atlanta Constitution.*
"Most delightful book on music we have ever read."—*Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.*

12mo. Cloth. 333 pages. $1.75, net; $1.87, postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

machine by giving the novice acrobatics. Acrobatics or "stunt flying" is an essential part of a flying-course, as it gives a pilot confidence when he finds himself in difficulties. But all these new pilots that hatch in this way are not to be scorned. Some of the most level-headed flyers in the country are those who wanted to fly so much they learned all they could and used good judgment. But it must be said that many of their fellows have given aviation a black eye. They have shaken the public confidence. This, however, must be said: These same flyers are also a part of the potential air force which could be mustered on short notice.

The tragedy of the airplane factories, however, continues. The plants are for the most part idle to-day. Government orders are the only ones that most of them ever get. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps are doing all the airplane buying, and they are not buying enough to keep one first-class plant busy. Mr. McDarment records that:

> It was almost with tears that a big industrial engineer recently spoke of the crumbling of such a mighty institution as the aircraft-manufacturing industry. Some of the factories have long since ceased to operate, and some were even abandoned, the operators not having enough funds to maintain caretakers. A few plants went into making commercial products unrelated to aviation. But very few did this, as airplane tools in a machine-shop are not very well fitted for anything else.
>
> All the factories, with their machines, are still potential factors in our latent air power. But with necessity the work-benches in these factories could again be manned and production started anew. Not until the woodwork rots and the metal rusts in the factories that were started during the war will their ability to turn out aircraft entirely cease. One trouble is, however, that air attacks come so quickly that it might all be over before work could start in the plants, even if it could start in one week. Another drawback is that it takes several months to start aircraft-production, and the wood used in certain parts of an airplane has to be seasoned many days before it can be used. But with this wartime equipment left, production could certainly start up many, many months sooner than it did during the last war. So, as long as these stand, they are national assets whether idle or not.
>
> There is yet another power overlooked in our potential air force. This is the young men who are full-fledged, efficient aviators. Many of these were trained during the war when sometimes two or three airplanes were used up in making one good aviator. There were about 15,000 men trained to fly during the war. If a man has once learned to fly well, he probably never entirely forgets how, and with little practise could get back into good form. At least he would not be required to go through a long and tedious training course during which nobody could possibly tell whether he would ever turn out to be a real flyer or not. It takes about six months to teach a man the rudiments of flying well, and it usually takes about two years more to make him a useful and cautious pilot, skilled in military flying.
>
> There are about 8,000 young men in the Air Service Reserve Corps. These are scattered among the civilian population, and most of them come from the best homes. Educational qualifications are



Take Your Family — *This* Summer

To a different summerland. To rest, to play, to see and do *new things.* To get a great rejuvenating *change.* To really *recreate.*

It Pays Big Dividends

THIS great trip pays in health and pleasure—and in education, for you'll see a strange part of your country.

Southern California—it may surprise you to learn this—is one of the *coolest* spots in summer in the United States.

47 Junes have averaged 66 degrees; 47 Julys, 70; 47 Augusts, 71; 47 Septembers, 69—U. S. Weather Bureau average mean temperature records for 47 years in a central (inland) city in this section. You'll sleep under blankets nine nights out of ten in this glorious summertime.

Then why not spend your summer gloriously in it.

Here are 5,000 miles of paved motor roads to take you to a thousand-and-one interesting places.

Old missions, a desert like Sahara, groves of olives, oranges and figs, sea beaches, mountains, mountain lakes, 5,000 feet above the sea, great moving picture plants, costumed actors going on location. Camping parties with their loaded cars, hikers, golfers, tennis players, sailors, bathers everywhere.

Los Angeles, truly the "wonder city" of the world, and other great cities and picturesque resorts. A fine sunshine. No rain.

A different climate and a different atmosphere. You feel it and you thrill. There's something unique in it—a new tang and zest.

The whole family will respond, spiritually, mentally and physically. Men, women and little folk—all are enchanted, for this land has something for each one.

A family trip that no one ever can forget.

What better time than now or in the summer.

Plan it now at any rate—tell her and the boys and girls what you're going to do, and hear their approval.

Special low-cost, round-trip fares on all railroads from May 15th until October 31st.

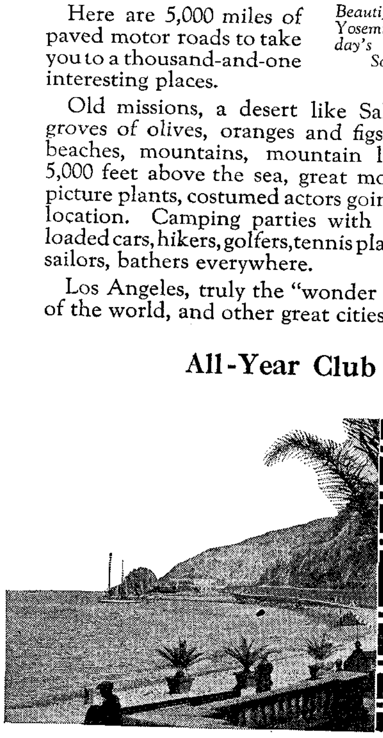
Southern California is the new and interesting gateway to Hawaii.

* * *

Ask any ticket agent to tell you all about this trip. Or mail coupon below to us for full information. Do it now.

All-Year Club of Southern California

Beautiful Yosemite Falls, in Yosemite National Park—a day's trip from the heart of Southern California.

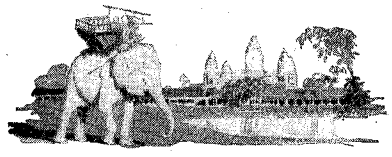


ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
DEPT. 192, 2601 S. FIGUEROA STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

I am planning to visit Southern California this summer. Please send me your free booklet "Southern California All the Year." Also booklets telling specially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

☐ *Los Angeles City and County*
☐ *Orange County*
☐ *Riverside County*
☐ *San Bernardino County*
☐ *Santa Barbara County*
☐ *Ventura County*

NAME...
STREET...
CITY.............................. STATE...............



See the World

in luxurious accommodations on great President Liners—optional stopovers at 21 ports

Sailing every two weeks, the palatial President Liners of the Dollar Steamship Line go Round the World with calls at 21 important and interesting world ports.

Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Egypt, the Mediterranean and Europe are all on your itinerary. Generous stopovers allowed at each port.

Fares for first-cabin accommodations on these magnificent oil-burning liners are within reach of all. Sleep in beds, not berths. The service is personal, the cuisine excellent.

Plan now the greatest of all trips. For complete information communicate with

15 Moore Street, New York City
29 Nanking Rd., Shanghai
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg., Hongkong
24 Calle David, Manila

Hugh Mackenzie, G. P. A.
311 California Street, Department M 102
San Francisco, California

DOLLAR
STEAMSHIP LINE

GATES TOURS TO EUROPE

A 30 DAY tour costs you only $450. Other tours ranging from 30 to 80 days—costing up to $1275. Sailings from March to August.

Gates Tours are planned and managed by experts. Be sure you see our booklet before deciding on your European tour.

How to see Europe at moderate cost
GATES-TOURS 1925

FREE BOOKLET—
"How to see Europe at Moderate Cost"

GATES TOURS, Dept. K-4, 225 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

....

....

EUROPE Summer Sailings from Montreal or New York. $775

England, Holland, Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Riviera, France. Incl. $295 on steamers.

MENTOR TOURS, 75 E. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

PLANS for HOMES

"The New Colonials"
50 Houses—6 to 10 Rooms—$1
"All-American Homes"
50 Houses—7 to 10 Rooms—$1
"South-West Stucco Homes"
75 Duplexes & Bungalows—$1
"West Coast Bungalow Books"
5 to 7 Rms..$1—3 to 5 Rms..$1

E. W. STILLWELL & CO., Architects, 266 Calif. Bldg., Los Angeles

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

required of these men and they are a national asset. They are perhaps the country's most valuable asset from a national defense standpoint. Given airplanes, these young men could spring into action within a very short time—about a week—and within a month would be back to the "feel of the air." These men hold commissions, most of them as second lieutenants, and most of them young. The majority flew during the war, and many are as skilful as pilots who have flown in the services since. The pity is that these good pilots can not have enough airplanes to keep in practise and set examples of safe flying for the public.

If a large number of good, safe airplanes were scattered around through the country, kept under Federal air supervision, and let out for use by reserve aviators for limited commercial purposes, a great internal defense factor would be maintained.

All commercial aircraft are potential military craft. America has the skilled pilots, as already stated; she also has the factories, which are not yet all gone, she has the natural resources for building, and she still has thousands of men who have not forgotten how to design and build airplanes.

These are big assets. And if a good, safe but speedy type of airplane could be turned loose in efficient hands and at a nominal price, public confidence would soon rise, commercial aviation become a reality in this country, and at the same time we should need to worry little about our national defense.

YOU CAN CLIMB THOSE HILLS ON HIGH

HILLS, as applied to motoring, cause spoiled dispositions, strained engines, mutilated transmissions. There is practically no necessity for any of these misfortunes to befall Mr. Average Motorist, *announces* William Ullman *of the* Ullman Automobile Feature Service, if Mr. Average Motorist will only use headwork. "With virtually every make of car on the market claiming hill-climbing superiority of one sort or another," remarks Mr. Ullman, "it is all the more surprizing, and important, to note how many drivers do not obtain desired results with their cars." This failure is by no means confined to cars not favored with reasonable care and adjustment, declares the writer. In his opinion:

Getting over hills in high gear is more a matter of proper engine and car control than brake horse-power, for if this were not true salesmen would be faltering in a most embarrassing way with their daily demonstrations. Those who have given some thought to this matter of climbing hills, and who have made some observations, agree that not more than one driver out of ten knows how to get best results from his car when best results are demanded if performance is desired.

The trouble is more pronounced with those cars that are powered by efficiency type motors. Engines and cars that are designed to give maximum gas mileage naturally do not carry any considerable reserve of power available to the driver who wastes power. These cars can be made to show as good performance as many which are designed to carry a large surplus, but

Does Shaving Leave Your Skin Inflamed?

MEN need not dread the morning shave if they use Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. This cream is more than a rapid beard softener—it cools and soothes the skin and heals bothersome little cuts. Takes the sting out of the closest shave, and leaves the face soft and refreshed. You don't need a lotion. *Made particularly for tender skins.*

If your druggist cannot supply you, send 50c for the jar that contains six months of shaving comfort. Or send 2c stamp for sample.

SHAVING
Ingram's
Therapeutic
Shaving Cream

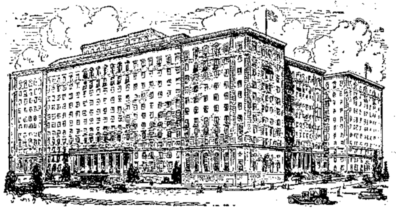
Frederick F. Ingram Co.
177 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.
Also Winsdor, Ont.

Learn Stenography at Home

Earn $25 to $40 a week—Money-Back Guaranty. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Court Reporting, Secretarial courses taught by our improved home-study method, makes you expert in short time. Few minutes' study daily in spare time enables many to double salary. Enormous demand for graduates. Free employment service. Don't start any business course until you get our **Free Scholarship Plan.**

Send for illustrated book today.

National Business Institute, Dept. 112, 3902 Sheridan Rd., Chicago



Atlanta Biltmore

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Where Traditional Hospitality Is Kept Ever Flowering

Flawless Bowman Service. Perfect cuisine—extremely moderate prices:

600 handsome outside rooms, with bath, single $3.50, $4 and $5; double $5.50, $6, $7 and $8.

Write for illustrated booklet D.

Atlanta Biltmore Hotel Company
HOLLAND B. JUDKINS
Vice Pres.—Manager

There Is Always One Best Word

to express in speech or writing the exact thought you have in mind. *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions;* by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D., will give you just that word and just the right preposition to follow it. Cloth $1.90, by mail $2.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

Something New!

THE STANDARD
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
BOOK

With Celluloid Work Leaf

A book of 50 true Cross-Word Puzzles. Some are for beginners. Others for advanced puzzlists.

ALL THE WORDS IN THESE PUZZLES ARE IN THE ONE SIMPLE ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY OF THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, from which the Cross-Word Puzzles were compiled by Charles E. Funk.

In this fascinating puzzle book is a page-size transparent celluloid leaf which you can lay on the puzzle diagrams and work out the answers without writing and erasing in the book. You can also use it over and over in making your own puzzles on any of the fifty diagrams in the book.

Size, 7 inches square. Cloth
$1.00, net; $1.08, post-paid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

the driver's skill is a prerequisite. But the trouble is not by any means confined to the economy type cars, and therein lies the answer to the whole matter.

All indications seem to point to the fact that the majority of drivers do not obtain consistently good hill-climbing performance because they waste power.

One of the greatest forms of power waste is in being too eager to "make" a hill in "high." This causes the driver to kill the engine by giving it more gas than it can possibly take. Persons who know very little about the internal combustion engine seem to think that an engine delivers power in direct proportion to the throttle opening, and it is in following this error that they come to believe that their engines lack sufficient power for brilliant performance.

At this point psychology enters to make matters worse. Once a driver comes to find that, tho he presses the accelerator all the way down to the floor, the car does not respond, he approaches every successive hill with the idea that he is not going to be able to make it in "high." And, of course, he doesn't.

Have you ever started up a steep hill and discovered that, as the car begins to slow down, you are giving the engine all the gas you are able to? And have you become sort of panicky? Drivers who experience this say that the moment they feel the accelerator all the way down they commence to lose heart in the possibilities of reaching the top without shifting and that they immediately do something that hinders the engine rather than helps it. This, engineers contend, reveals how little the average driver knows about the power peaks of his engine.

By "power peak" is meant any point in an engine's operation at which it is developing its maximum power for the given conditions. Such peaks may vary widely according to the demands made of the engine. But what the automobile driver must learn is that such peaks bear no direct relation to the amount of throttle opening.

Any driver knows, puts in the writer parenthetically, that if he steps all the way down on the accelerator when desiring to make a quick getaway in traffic the engine is more likely to stall than to show a burst of power. Nevertheless—

When it comes to hill-climbing he seems to forget that the same possibilities exist, only on a more intricate scale. Drivers who get the very best results from cars frequently do not open the throttle wide even on the most difficult hills, for they know that the engine does not depend upon gas quantity in order to develop its power peaks.

Engine speed is a vital factor in hill-climbing, which is one reason why rushing a hill has its advantages, even discounting the value of momentum. But engine speed can be built up as the ascent is negotiated, provided the throttle is handled properly. Gas quantity is essential to this procedure, but opening the throttle wide will not turn the trick because the amount of gas needed is needed in increasing quantities, not in maximum quantity at the start.

As the speed of the engine increases it naturally draws in greater quantities of gas vapor. The throttle must be handled so as to meet this demand, but a very careful balance between "crowding" and "demand" is essential. Like some persons, an engine has to be pushed. If the car has acquired a little speed coming down a hill prior to the ascent the pushing is accomplished automatically, but if the car starts the climb at slow speed pushing must be

Send the Coupon

Maybe your teeth are gloriously clear, simply clouded with a film coat. Thousands have gleaming wonderful teeth without knowing it . . . you may be one. Make this remarkable test and find out.

Maybe your teeth are gloriously clear

—simply clouded with a film coat

Find out by making this unique test. Thousands who go through life wishing for beautiful teeth already have them . . . yet never reveal them—*or know they have them!*

THOUSANDS of people unconsciously handicap themselves in domestic and social life with cloudy teeth—*absolutely without reason.*

Scientists now prove that most people have pretty, clear teeth. And that dingy, dull teeth simply indicate a condition that can easily be corrected.

You may be one of those people. Have really charming teeth and yet not know it.

Now a test is being offered which will enable you to find out. The coupon brings it without charge. So it is folly not to make it.

It's simply a film—a stubborn film that you can easily remove

Run your tongue across your teeth. You will feel a film. A film that absorbs discolorations *and hides the natural color and luster of your teeth.*

Old-time dentifrices failed in successfully combating that film. That is why, regardless of all the care you take now, your teeth remain "off color," dingy looking, unattractive.

Remove it, and you, like millions before you, will be surprised to find that your own teeth are as pretty as anyone's.

What it is—how it invites tooth troubles and decay

Modern dental practice urges the constant fighting of that film. Urges it on grounds of beauty and, more importantly, on health. For it is charged with most tooth troubles of today.

It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It holds food substance which ferments and causes acid. In contact with teeth, this acid fosters decay.

Germs by the millions breed in it and multiply. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So that the same film that hides your pretty teeth is too often the great enemy of healthy, sound teeth—an ever-present danger in your mouth.

You must remove it three times daily. It is ever forming, ever present. Soap and chalk preparations are inadequate. Harsh, gritty substances are dangerous to enamel.

New methods that supplant old

Now modern science has discovered new and radically different methods. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any you have ever known.

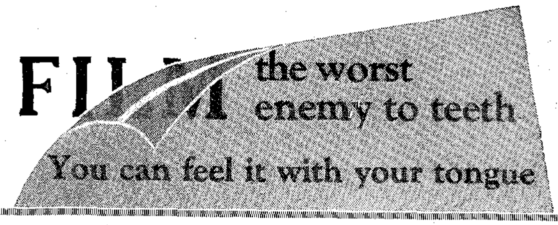
Its action is to curdle that film. Then harmlessly to remove it. No harsh grit, no soap, no chalk—a new way that is changing the tooth cleansing habits of the world.

Make this test

To millions this new way has proved the folly of having ugly teeth. The folly of inviting tooth troubles and the poor health that results.

It will give you the lustrous teeth you want—*quickly.*

Results will surprise you. Mail the coupon now. Why follow old methods when world's leading dental authority urges a better way?


FILM
the worst enemy to teeth
You can feel it with your tongue

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 573, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Send to:

Name...

Address.......................................

Only one tube to a family 1763

Pepsodent PAT. OFF REG. U. S.

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authority

Sketched from life. L. L. Balcom. China, '24

Across the Pacific
via Honolulu

If you are going to Japan, China or the Philippines, send the coupon below for the booklet, "Asia via Honolulu." It gives full information about the Orient and the California Orient Line, together with specimen tours.

There are regular fortnightly sailings from San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. A stop of approximately ten daylight hours at Honolulu is made enroute by all five of the perfectly appointed U. S. Government "President" ships.

California Orient Line
Operated for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
by Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Managing Operators
10 Hanover Square, New York City
508 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
503 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TO U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
Infor. Div. X2412 Washington, D. C.

Please send without obligation the booklet, "Asia via Honolulu."

If I go, date will be about ____________

There will be ________ in my party.

Name ____________

Address ____________

____

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED All subjects—Fiction (Novel length), Verse, Business, Religion, Travel, Medicine, Science, The Professions, History, Politics, Sports, Humor, Miscellaneous. Immediate Reading and Report. Prose (40,000 words up); Verse (book-size collections).
Dept. C, DORRANCE & CO., Pubs. Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Deaf Persons

after trying electrical and other devices find that the

OTOPHONE

is one of the best aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small compact instrument held AGAINST the ear, NOT inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing."

Send for illustrated Booklet No. 35 which gives full particulars of our **FREE TRIAL OFFER.**

E. B. Meyrowitz
INCORPORATED
OPTICIAN
Mfrs. Surgical Instruments and Electrical Appliances
520 Fifth Avenue, at 43rd Street, New York

EUROPE

Attractive Tours—$540. and up
3 Days and Longer
Frequent Sailings—Most Complete Itineraries

Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, Mediterranean and Continental Countries

Official Agents All Steamship Lines

One of the oldest Travel Organizations in the world. 50 years of satisfactory service to the traveling public and permanent offices in Europe assure our clients many advantages.

Our Tours have no equal—the personal attention we give each Tour guarantees the best of service throughout. *Send for* "**Book R**" *for Details.*

Annual Mediterranean Cruise — January, 1926

Frank Tourist Co.
542 Fifth Ave., New York
219 S. 15th St., Philadelphia
582 Market St., San Francisco. At Bank of America, Los Angeles
(*Est. 1875*) *Paris Cairo London*

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

accomplished by "crowding" the engine with gas. Here is where the driver has to throw overboard all his previous ideas regarding the use of the throttle, together with the many fears he entertains when the engine does not suddenly reveal a burst of hidden power.

By giving the engine just a little more gas than it needs it is forced ahead to a speed sufficient to demand the same quantity of gas as it was formerly forced to take. If, on the other hand, the "crowding" is too intense there will be all sorts of trouble, ranging from "choking" to "knocking." This encourages such developments as pre-ignition, overheating, excessive preheating of the gas mixture and lack of sufficient turbulence in the cylinders, not to mention the mental collapse of the driver which causes him to deliberate as to whether he should stick it out or shift to second—and eventually shift!

Engines of different make and design develop their maximum pulling power at varying car speeds. A little investigation will quickly tell any owner just what speed is best for his motor in hill-climbing, and when he has found this every effort should be made to build up to that speed whenever climbing a hill. And once that speed has been obtained the aim should be to keep the car at that speed rather than to seek a higher speed. In trying to go faster by giving more gas the engine may overheat just enough to make it perform less effectively at its best speed.

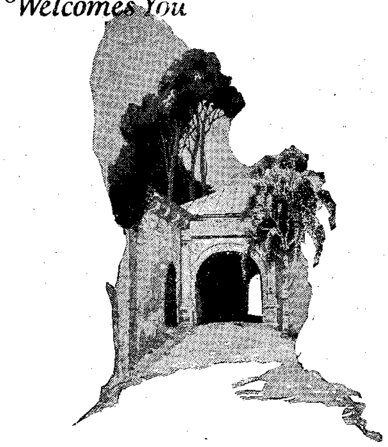
WHAT ABOUT THE BALLOON TIRES?

THERE was one outstanding sensation in motordom during the past year—the balloon tire. And just at the present time, announces the president of an advertising company who has made it his business to keep in touch with tire-manufacturing for a number of years, there are about ten questions in which both the public and the tire manufacturers are interested. These questions run:

1.—Is the balloon tire a fad?
2.—What caused some of the balloon "dissatisfaction?"
3.—Will a balloon last as long as a cord?
4.—How many of 1924's tires were balloons?
5.—How many were sold by dealers?
6.—How many came through as car equipment?
7.—How many cars are running on balloons to-day?
8.—How many fabric tires were made in 1924?
9.—What was total tire-production in 1924?
10.—How does the tire business look for 1925?

Many an average motorist, on the basis of his own experience, may wonder why no question is included about the tendency of balloons to "shimmy" in an inconvenient way. Question XI might run: "Is there any way of obviating the jelly-like wobble which occasionally is imparted to a car through balloon tires when on bad roads?" A question, also, might be included as to

SWEDEN
Welcomes You



YOUR SUMMER can promise no finer trip — New York to Gothenburg in 8 days, direct or via continent—thence by railway or Göta Canal, unique combination of cruise and ramble, to Stockholm, "Queen of the Baltic." Spend enchanted days in Visby, mystic mediaeval "City of Ruins and Roses"—to Dalecarlia, where ancient customs still are cherished — to Lapland's grandeur of mountains, waterfalls and lakes under *sunlit nights* — and everywhere in Sweden the charm of friendly people, of singing rivers and romantic old castles!

English spoken everywhere. Booklet "Touring Sweden" from any travel bureau or

SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS
Travel Information Bureau
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Free Write-Ups About You in the Newspapers

Do the newspapers publish accounts of your social affairs? Or of your political or after-dinner speeches? Do they print your picture? Newspaper publicity is a wonderful aid to personal advancement and write-ups are easily got. Read H. S. McCauley's practical and reliable book, "Getting Your Name in Print." 122 pages.

Small 12mo, Cloth, $1.25 net; $1.33 post-paid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Too Fat? Too Thin

One condition is as dangerous as the other—and there is but ONE sure, safe way to correct it. This treatment is explained in that life-saving book

EAT YOUR WAY TO HEALTH
By ROBERT HUGH ROSE, A.B., M.D.
Instructor, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York

Dr. Rose has achieved wonders for patients who were too fat and too thin. In this book he tells you how it was done.

HOW TO REDUCE WEIGHT
It's really simple. Choose your foods from the long list. Follow his instructions.

HOW TO MAINTAIN WEIGHT
How you can maintain your weight and keep in good health at the same time.

TO GAIN WEIGHT
Under Dr. Rose it is an easy process with foods that are tasty and nourishing.

TO REDUCE BLOOD-PRESSURE
High blood-pressure is a menace to health. Dr. Rose shows how to control blood-pressure by diet.

252 Recipe Menus of delicious foods to reduce, increase and maintain weight.

12mo, 246 pages. Cloth, $2, net; $2.12 post-paid. At Bookstores, or send direct to

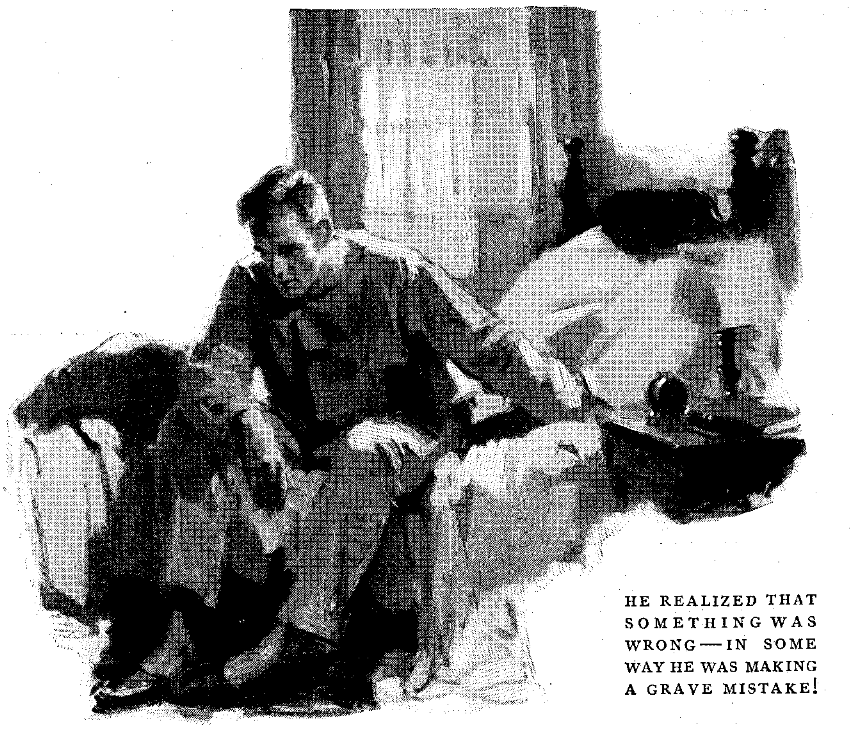
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 356 Fourth Avenue, New York

the tendency of the new big tires to pinch and split at the rims. However, these matters are not given a great deal of consideration by the propounder of the ten questions quoted above. He is Robert E. Rinehart, president of the William H. Rankin Company, and by way of answering his list of questions he announces, in the columns of *Motor* (New York):

> The tire-production for 1924 surpassed 50,000,000 units. While the returns are not all in, there is no doubt that the output hit that mark. Many believe it reached 53,000,000 units. This is a record for all time. The previous high mark was 46,000,000 units.
>
> As good an indication of what this means to the rubber industry, perhaps a better, is that the output has a dollar value of $650,000,000. It may be said in passing, the figures represent actual sales, not inventories that are unsold.
>
> This expansion of the industry alone would mark 1924 a historic year in the progress of tire-manufacture, but the year was featured by achievements, innovations and stabilization of manufacturing methods and marketing practises which make it a red-letter date. A new period of tire manufacturing—the economic period—began last winter.
>
> Finally, there was the advent of the balloon tire, and what is more noteworthy and important, its permanent incorporation in the picture of the motor-car on the record of its performance.
>
> In view of this array of progress, and the promise of further advance, those who have the destinies of the tire industry in hand look upon the twelve months just passed as the most productive and beneficial they have ever known.
>
> What about the balloon tire? For all the splendid manufacturing record and the attendant prosperity, the outstanding fact of the year was the balloon tire. From the standpoint of public interest, from the view-point of far-reaching effect on future tire-production, it is the big figure on the horizon. To-day, a little over a year since the visitors at automobile shows got their first glimpse of the balloon tire, it has won a place of permanence, and has won it by what it has done on motor-cars. That the revolutionary changes which its most enthusiastic partizans predicted it would work in the automobile field have not wholly come to pass, detracts not a jot or tittle from the striking success of the balloon tire; and many of the high claims for it have been vindicated. It has made good. It is entirely out of the class of fads and undeveloped innovations. It is an accepted tire, as much an established factor in the automotive world and as orthodox a part of the motor-car itself as its older brother, the high-pressure cord.

Of the 50,000,000 to 53,000,000 tires produced in 1924, says Mr. Rinehart, 5,000,000 were balloon tires. During the first seven months of the year—

> It was a neck-and-neck race between the manufacturers and tire dealers as to which would lead in getting balloon tires in use. In the latter part of the year, however, the manufacturers used more balloon tires as original equipment, and the output at the close of the year was going 57 per cent. to manufacturers and 43 per cent. to dealers.
>
> Fabric tires continue to hold a decent place in the output of tires, tho of course the output of them is far below that of five years ago. Something over 11,000,000



HE REALIZED THAT SOMETHING WAS WRONG—IN SOME WAY HE WAS MAKING A GRAVE MISTAKE!

This test of your health is made every morning

Do you pass the test?

"*YOU HAVE to live with people to know them.*" How true that is! For otherwise you are unacquainted with them during that most telling hour—the hour before breakfast!

This first hour after sleep should be the finest of the whole day. It is, for some people. For others, it is the trying hour—a time of sullen glumness, of fault-finding. They have drawn beyond reasonable limits on their reserve of energy. During the night they have failed to "catch up." They wake up tired, dispirited.

The cause? Lack of restful sleep; lack of regular exercise in the open air; most important, in so many cases, wrong diet. They not only eat indiscreetly, but lash their nerves and draw on their energy by means of drug stimulants—artificial stimulants taken as a part of their meals.

This is the insidious nature of such a stimulant as caffein: it has absolutely no food value, yet it *appears* to give new energy. It prompts the tired body to new effort, it goads the jaded nerves to action. It does this by borrowing energy—*energy which is never paid back*—from the body's vital reserve.

In 2,000,000 homes, people have barred caffein from their diet by drinking Postum. It is made of whole wheat and bran, roasted—it contributes, instead of tearing down. How much better to enjoy this delicious drink! There isn't a trace of sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, or indigestion in it!

Does the world look bright to you in the early morning? We want you to take an easy step in the right direction—a big step which will mean much to you! Accept the offer of Carrie Blanchard, famous food demonstrator!

Carrie Blanchard's Offer!

"I want you to try Postum for thirty days. I want to start you out on your test by giving you your first week's supply, and my own directions for making it.

"You will be glad to know, too, that Postum costs much less per cup.

"Will you send me your name and address? Tell me which kind you prefer—Instant Postum or Postum Cereal (the kind you boil). I'll see that you get the first week's supply and my personal directions right away."

© 1925, P. C. Co.

Postum is one of the Post Health Products, which include also Grape-Nuts, Post Toasties (Double-thick Corn Flakes), and Post's Bran Flakes. Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum, made in the cup by adding boiling water, is one of the easiest drinks in the world to prepare. Postum Cereal is also easy to make, but should be boiled 20 minutes.

FREE—MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

POSTUM CEREAL Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich. L. D. 2-25

I want to make a thirty-day test of Postum. Please send me, without cost or obligation, the first week's supply of

INSTANT POSTUM . . . . ☐ *Check which you prefer*
POSTUM CEREAL . . . . . ☐

Name..
Street..
City.................... State....................

In Canada, address CANADIAN POSTUM CEREAL Co., Ltd. 45 Front St., East, Toronto, Ontario

KVP
PARCHMENT BOND

$1 now buys 500 sheets of

Parchment Bond
"The Universal Writing Paper"
for the Home-School-Office

And that's the biggest writing paper bargain in America—*bar none!* This great high quality economy package of bond paper contains 5 lbs.—more than 500 sheets—regular letter size—virgin white. Good looking—smooth to write on—matches standard envelopes.

Ask Your Dealer for a Package Today

If he cannot supply you, send us $1 for a package postpaid. If you live in Colorado, Western or Southern Coast States or outside of the U.S.A., send $1.25. Once you experience the economy and satisfaction of Parchment Bond you will demand it always.

DEALERS! Parchment Bond is supplied only through Jobbers. Ask yours today. JOBBERS! Write for prices, etc.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Manufacturers of Good Housekeeping Papers, Shelf and Lining Paper, Heavy Waxed Paper, Household Parchment
Try your dealer first, but if you cannot connect, order direct. ALL three household rolls, with satisfaction guaranteed, $1.50 postpaid U. S. A., West Coast States, $1.75.

"The World's Model Paper Mill"

MEMORIAL BRONZE TABLETS
Architectural Bronze Work — Memorial Flag Poles, Arches, etc
Write for **FREE** suggestions
THE FLOUR CITY ORNAMENTAL IRON COMPANY
2637 27th Avenue So. Minneapolis, Minn.

French and Spanish Made Easy

New Conversational Method. You learn to speak, read and write as if you were living in France or Spain. Records fit any phonograph. An easy fascinating way to learn a new language.

Write for Free Descriptive Booklet
International Correspondence Schools
Box 4881-C, Scranton, Penna.

BE A RADIO EXPERT

A Way to Make Money

You can become thoroughly acquainted with Radio technique and be able to construct up-to-date outfits by consulting that excellent new guide book.

PRACTICAL RADIO
Fourth Edition—Revised and Enlarged
By Henry Smith Williams, M.D., LL.D.

The author is an expert in interpreting even obscure scientific phenomena in terms that the average reader can understand and in *"Practical Radio"* he makes his collection of wonderful facts as fascinating to read as a romantic novel. 439 pages; numerous illustrations. This new edition contains official list of broadcasting stations in operation February 11, 1924.

12mo. Cloth, $1.75, net; $1.87, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

were sold during 1924, tho this figure represents the sale of tires from the inventory of 1923.

That practically 10 per cent. of the output of tires for 1924 consisted of balloons is definite and convincing enough to allay all fear and doubts regarding them. It means that something like a million automobiles are to-day equipped with them, or will be before the early months of 1925 are gone. Every make of motor-car, with one or two notable exceptions, offers balloons as original or optional equipment. This means that all manufacturers have accepted the balloon, and it is a question if any of them look upon it with anything but favor. Naturally automotive engineers are eager to reach a standardization in them, and this is on the way.

The balloon tire has caused a realinement of the elements of the automobile. Steering apparatus has been changed; the set of axles and spring suspension have been modified.

By the same token there has come about a realinement of the elements of the tire itself, not only in the evolution from the high-pressure cord to the balloon but within the balloon tire itself certain important changes which only experience on the car and the road could direct. The important difference between the high-pressure tire and the balloon is that the high-pressure cord rides directly at the center of the tire on a comparatively narrow strip of the tire. On the contrary, the softer balloon yielding more to the road does not ride at the center but on the shoulders. The center carries much less of the load than the shoulders.

To meet this changed condition it has been necessary to change the tread of the tire; hence, old and familiar treads have been modified to give greater strength to the tire at the shoulders. This will explain to those who have wondered why certain well-known and widely advertised tread designs, and time-tried as to performance, have been edited. There have also been changes at the bead of the tire.

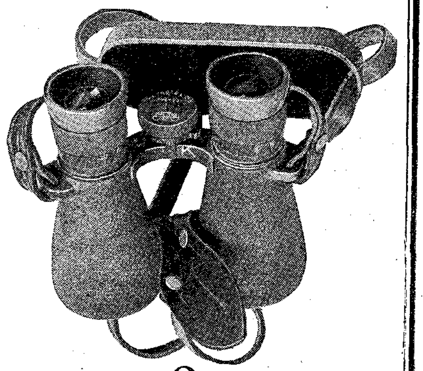
Those who feared that punctures would be more prevalent in balloons have proved poor prophets, according to this authority. The balloon tire does not puncture more often than the high-pressure tire. It requires a very sharp object to pierce the low-pressure tire. Also:

Rocks, bricks and objects which might gash a high-pressure tire are passed over by the yielding balloon without injury. Perhaps, in case of a sharp object like a tack or nail, the balloon is pierced more easily, but in such cases the puncture would have occurred anyhow, even with a high-pressure tire. These are facts of experience, not theory. They have been demonstrated by the average run of motor-car drivers.

The big element upon which the balloon tire must finally win favor is its performance of mileage, and in this it has made good. There have been instances, it is true, where balloons have "blown" at 2,500 to 3,000 miles, but such experience has not been the rule. It can safely be said that just as many balloon tires deliver 15,000 miles as high-pressure tires.

Some may challenge this statement, but the facts and figures of performance prove it. The balloon-tire enthusiast, as a

GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS' FIELD GLASSES
BRAND NEW



8 Power $9.85 Postpaid

Genuine German War Glasses purchased at exceptionally advantageous rates of exchange.

Manufactured by most prominent of German optical factories.

Finest achromatic day and night lenses. 40 m.m. objective. Dust and moisture proof. Pupillary adjustment. Built regardless of cost according to strictest military standards. All glasses guaranteed in perfect condition. Carrying case $1.00 extra.

Shipped promptly upon receipt of check or money order for $9.85, under positive guarantee of full cash refund for any glasses returned.

Order your field glasses today.

HENDERSON BROTHERS
Largest importers of field glasses in America
101 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

200 EXPERIENCED YOUNG MEN WANTED
Men qualified to earn $3,000 a year and upward
Positions Available in the United States and in Foreign Countries

A Million Dollar International Corporation needs high grade men to carry out expansion program throughout the world.

QUALIFICATIONS:
22 to 35 years of age. College education or equivalent. Business experience should include either office management, accounting, auditing, sales, or engineering. Unusual opportunity for qualified men to fill or to be trained for important positions.
Write for personal history and examination form upon which to file your application.
Correspondence strictly confidential.

Address Development Division
THE KARDEX CO.
656 Kardex Park Tonawanda, N. Y.

Solve Cross-Word Puzzles Quickly and Easily

Whether it be a word of six letters meaning "steal" or a word of twelve letters meaning "a peculiar personal characteristic"—whatever your problem may be, the volumes described below are two sources that will enable you to find the exact words wanted without delay.

The Funk & Wagnalls
PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

Famed wherever English is spoken as the dictionary that "answers a million questions"—the largest and latest abridged dictionary published! Defines 140,000 terms; gives 15,000 proper names, 12,000 lines of synonymic treatments; 6,000 antonyms; 2,500 illustrations; 1,900 foreign phrases, and has a host of other outstanding features.

Its *special and exclusive features* of pronounced value to those interested in Cross-Word Puzzles (and who isn't?) are that its entire vocabulary is in ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER and that thousands of synonyms and antonyms are given.

Regular Paper Edition, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, $5.00. Buckram, $6.00. Postage 32c extra.

Bible Paper Edition, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, colored edges, $5.00. Fabrikoid, marbled edges, $6.00. Full flexible Leather, gilt edges, boxed, $7.50. Postage 24c extra.

Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. $17.50.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS ANTONYMS and PREPOSITIONS
By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

The standard and authoritative work on these words giving, by actual use in sentences, the exact shade of meaning of each word. Wonderfully comprehensive and explicit. For instance, you are given 33 synonyms for "happy," including words of from 3 to 10 letters; 24 synonyms for "idea," including words of from 4 to 12 letters, etc., etc., A 92-page index will enable you to instantly find all words of related meanings.

New Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 12mo. Cloth, 742 pages. $1.90. Postpaid, $2.00. Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. $10.00.

If your bookseller cannot supply you with these volumes, *do not accept substitutes,* but order from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

sophisticated proponent of balloon tires, assures any one who cares to listen that the balloon delivers consistently more mileage than the high-pressure tire.

And this is real praise for the balloon; the high-pressure tire which the motoring public has known during the last eight years has been and is an outstanding tire, an excellent performer. It is doubtful if, in some details, a better tire will ever be made. That it represents 60 per cent. of 1924 production speaks well for it.

The argument on whether the sidewalls on balloons should be four- or six-ply, increasing in number with the larger diameters is still a moot question. After all, the matter of plies is purely one of manufacturing policy and judgment. So many elements enter into the result other than the number of plies, that it is almost useless to discuss the question. Tire practise and performance will establish this fact. Plies do not figure in the making good of the balloon except as quality and good workmanship enter into the performance of any tire.

It is ironic that the headway of the balloon tire in 1924 has not been in the direction where it would have been of the most value; that is, on the light cars. Balloons were adopted chiefly by medium- and higher-priced cars. A very small percentage of the output of balloon tires consisted of small-circumference tires. Yet the prototype of the balloon is the 30 x 5 tire for taxicabs, which has made remarkable records of mileage for taxicab companies in metropolitan cities. In the present year, however, there is certain to be tremendous progress made in balloons for light cars.

Performance established a vital fact in the care of balloons; they require greater care and watchfulness in keeping the proper air-pressure than high-pressure tires. The range of air-pressure is narrower. The tire dealer in 1924 did not respond to the low-pressure product as enthusiastically as the manufacturers would like to have seen. The dealer was reluctant to stock many sizes in balloons until he saw clearly how the public was going to respond to the low-pressure idea.

Of course, the balloon could win its spurs and permanent position in the automotive world on one score alone—performance.

It needs experience over a real period of time and extent of travel to make a report. It requires only one ride on balloons for one to realize there is a superior comfort in them, but comfort, tho pleasantly important, is not the sum total by many details of the service of a tire.

A year's experience with low-pressure tires has, first of all, intensified the comfort feature. It is the outstanding and definite thing contributed to a car. The balloon rides more easily on the level and much more smoothly over bumps. Many consider it more easily driven than the high-pressure tire. The early steering difficulties, of which considerable point was made last spring, were quickly eliminated. This was purely a matter of adjustment of the steering element.

Balloon tires had to go through the period of a novelty and a plaything. Usually when a car owner first secured them he at once set them to "performing."

No tire was ever submitted to such intentional abuse. The car driver would pick out rough roads to try out his tires. He wilfully rode down every obstruction in the road that did not promise out-and-out disaster. In the face of such treatment balloon tires registered complete success.

Two Books That'll Bring You More CUSTOMERS

(THEY ARE FREE)

Do your own PRINTING
GOING AFTER THE CUSTOMER
the MULTIGRAPH

There are *customers* merely waiting for an invitation from *you* to buy the *goods you sell. And that goes* for businesses large and small, selling tooth picks or mowing machines, insurance policies or prunes. A well-directed campaign to those who ought *now* to be buying from you *will bring them in.* Then *down* comes your "overhead" and *up* jumps your bank balance.

It's Easy When You Know How

Just use the mails and the MULTIGRAPH! You needn't try to be clever. Get together a logical list of prospects and bombard them with folders, form letters, bulletins, price lists, announcements, etc. You will *sell more goods* because you will be asking *more people to buy.* Others are doing it. They are using the Multigraph to print these features right in their own establishments. The cost is low, the returns high. It's easy work and pleasant. It's a sure-fire proposition because it *works.* AND WE CAN PROVE IT.

What Others Have Done

A general store built a million-dollar business *in a town of 902 persons.* A Ford dealer *increased his sales* of new cars 23%, and of used cars 42%. A clothing store in a small town increased their business 42% in six months.

It Costs Less and Pays More

If you're not already doing so, set aside a small amount of money for this kind of sales promotion and watch the profit it earns. You'll get double-edged returns, because *the Multigraph* both SELLS and REDUCES the cost of PRINTING. Savings on printing alone will quickly pay for necessary equipment. Multigraph USERS pay for their machines *over and over again.* The harder it is made to *work* the *better it pays.*

The Above Books Tell You a SURE Method

Be sure to send for them. They're free. They're full of facts and valuable information. They contain more ideas of value to you than any two similar books ever printed. Real inspiration from cover to cover — the practical kind that counts.

THE HE book, "Do Your Own Printing", is the product of ripe experience. It illustrates the Multigraph and tells all you need to know before selecting the equipment suited to your needs—the type to use, how to Multigraph letters, how to print with it, etc.

The book, "Going After the Customer", was written by *actual users of the Multigraph* who increased their businesses by asking more people to buy.

Men in Many Lines of Business Wrote This Book

Many kinds of business men tell in "Going After the Customer" how they *brought back the dollar.* Some are manufacturers, some wholesalers, some jobbers and retailers, others engaged in specialty businesses of many kinds. There are stories from bankers, brokers and insurance companies, from distributors, dealers in coal, drugs, oil, groceries, etc. Most of it is "*sworn to*" information.

No Need to Worry About the "Know How"

Many are kept from profit-producing advertising because they think it requires expert knowledge or experience. It doesn't. The men who wrote these books—made the sales—saved the money—were *business men,* not advertising experts.

Reduce Your Printing Bills 25% to 75% as THEY Did

With increased sales and larger profits they also have *reduced printing costs.* From 25% to 75% saved. Savings apply to Multigraphed circulars, letters, imprinting, blotters, stationery, booklets, direct-mail pieces, plant and business forms of all kinds. *Look in your ledger.* See what you are now spending for these items, and you can determine HOW MUCH THE MULTIGRAPH WILL SAVE YOU.

Get the Coupon Into the Mails Today

Do yourself and your business a good turn by starting this coupon on its way NOW.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
1804 East 40th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE MULTIGRAPH

You Have Only Yourself to Blame if You Fail to Send the Coupon Opposite

Don't let the price of a postage stamp stand between you and these two books. Show them you are on the job, and ready to suggest means and ways to help your business *increase sales* and *reduce printing costs.* Remember there is no standing still in business. FORGE AHEAD.

MAIL THE *COUPON* NOW

NO OBLIGATION

Check Uses You Are Interested In and Mail Coupon Today

My Business Is: ____________________

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________ L. D. 2-25

Printing
- ☐ Billheads, Statements
- ☐ Booklets and Folders
- ☐ Direct - Mail Advertising
- ☐ House Organs
- ☐ Imprinting
- ☐ Office-Forms
- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
- ☐ Shop-Forms
- ☐ Stationery
- ☐ Store-Papers

Typewriting
- ☐ Bulletins
- ☐ Form Letters
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ Inside System Forms
- ☐ Notices
- ☐ Price Lists
- ☐ Reports

Mail to The American Multigraph Sales Co., 1804 E. 40th St., Cleveland, O.

Bible Words in Their True Light

Ministers, teachers, students, and laymen can now be their own Bible commentators without knowing Hebrew or Greek. The fine shades of meaning of biblical words, not apparent in the English version, will reveal to you all passages in their true light, and give added strength and beauty to them. These and many other advantages will accrue to every earnest preacher and student of The Word through

Young's Analytical Concordance

Latest Revised (20th) Edition, by Robert Young

This truly remarkable work, the most comprehensive, exhaustive, and accurate Concordance to the Bible, has proved valuable to thousands of readers. The *Episcopal Recorder*, Philadelphia, says: "It is undoubtedly the best and most complete work of the kind ever published."

Six Fundamental Features

1. **Every word is arranged in alphabetical order.**
2. **Every word is classified under its own Hebrew or Greek original.**
3. **Every Hebrew and Greek word is printed in the original characters, and the correct pronunciation given in English letters.**
4. **Each proper and geographical name** is arranged in its place with the latest information in biblical and historical antiquities given.
5. **The prominent feature is the analytical character of each reference.** The Bible student can find (a) What the original Hebrew or Greek of any word is; (b) its literal meaning; (c) a correct and trustworthy exegesis, and (d) what are really parallel passages.
6. **A valuable summary of chief results from recent topographical and archeological research of Scripture.**

Far-Reaching Value of Plan

Comprehensiveness—"Young's Analytical Concordance" provides 311,000 references, 118,000 of which are not to be found in the best known of the older concordances. It gives 30,000 readings and 70,000 Greek and Hebrew words.

Discriminativeness—Every passage in the New Testament noted as doubtful or as having a various reading has been marked by brackets.

Proper Names—All proper names of persons and places have been given with literal meanings.

Dates—The date or era of every person is noted so as to distinguish between two or more of the same name.

Geography and Gazetteer—The location of every place in its tribe with modern name is afforded.

Latest Data—The sketch of RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS, by Professor Nicol, is brought down to date.

Other Special Merits

Not only has the work of REVISION been thoroughly gone into with scrupulous care—but valuable and important SUPPLEMENTS in the Index Lexicons to the Old and New Testaments have been made, which will prove of great service particularly to those unacquainted with Hebrew or Greek. Also a Complete List of Scripture Names, showing their MODERN pronunciation, has been given.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed is $1 for which send me "Young's Analytical Concordance" for 10 days' inspection. If I like the book, I will send you $1.50 in 30 days, and $1 for 5 months thereafter. If I do not like the book, I will return it at your expense, you are to refund my $1, and I will owe you nothing. D-2-21-25

Name..

Street Address................................

City...........................State.........

It Is a Handsome Volume

"Young's Analytical Concordance" contains 1,224 pages. It is 11¼ inches high, 8¾ inches wide, and nearly 3 inches thick. Printed in clear, easy-to-read type on excellent white book paper, strongly and handsomely bound in black cloth. A book that will last a lifetime!

Send Only $1 And this supreme Concordance will be sent to you for 10 days' examination. If you decide to keep it, send us $1.50 in 30 days, and $1 a month for 5 months thereafter until $7.50 has been paid. If you do not keep it, return it at our expense, we will return your $1, and you will owe us nothing.

Read our attractive offer in the coupon.

Parlez Vous Français?

Latine Loquerisne?

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Three Standard Reference Books for Language Students, Teachers, Writers, Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors

CASSELL'S

NEW

FRENCH DICTIONARY

French-English and English-French

Revised and Enlarged by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; aided by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (606 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

Vocabularies of Proper Names of Persons and Places; vocabularies of Geographical Names; tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures; Chapter on French Pronunciations; list of French Nouns of Double Gender; table of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

"The best French and English Dictionary of an ordinary size in existence."—*Critical Review, Paris.*

Crown 8vo. 1230 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50, net; indexed, $3; Bible paper edition, bound in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6, net. Postage, 16c extra.

LATIN DICTIONARY

Latin-English and English-Latin

241st Thousand. Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin, rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spellings and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

A List of Latin Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Names of Latin Authors mentioned; Table of the Roman Calendar; Geographical Glossary of the English Names of Important Places; Glossary of a Few Common English Names.

Crown 8vo. 928 pages

Prices: Cloth or buckram, $2.50 net; indexed, $3; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6, net. Postage, 16c extra.

GERMAN DICTIONARY

German-English and English-German

140th Thousand. Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Breul, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

List of Geographical and Proper Names, in German-English and English-German; index of the Most Common German Abbreviations. With Definitions in English; list of German Irregular Verbs.

"A most trustworthy and recommendable book of reference."—*Prof. G. Binz, University of Basel.*

Crown 8vo. 1360 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50, net; indexed, $3; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6, net. Postage, 16c extra.

Special Bible paper edition of either dictionary, exquisitely bound in full crushed levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed. $12

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

MYRIAD USES OF DENATURED ALCOHOL

SIXTY-SEVEN million gallons of alcohol were used industrially in the United States during 1924; and this all had to be "denatured," or rendered unfit for beverage purposes. Alcohol is now the raw material for 1,000 industries, we are told in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). It has been truly said, remarks this paper, that water is the only solvent used in industry in greater quantities than alcohol. Thus it is extremely difficult to picture adequately the wide diversity of uses in which this basic material finds application. We read further:

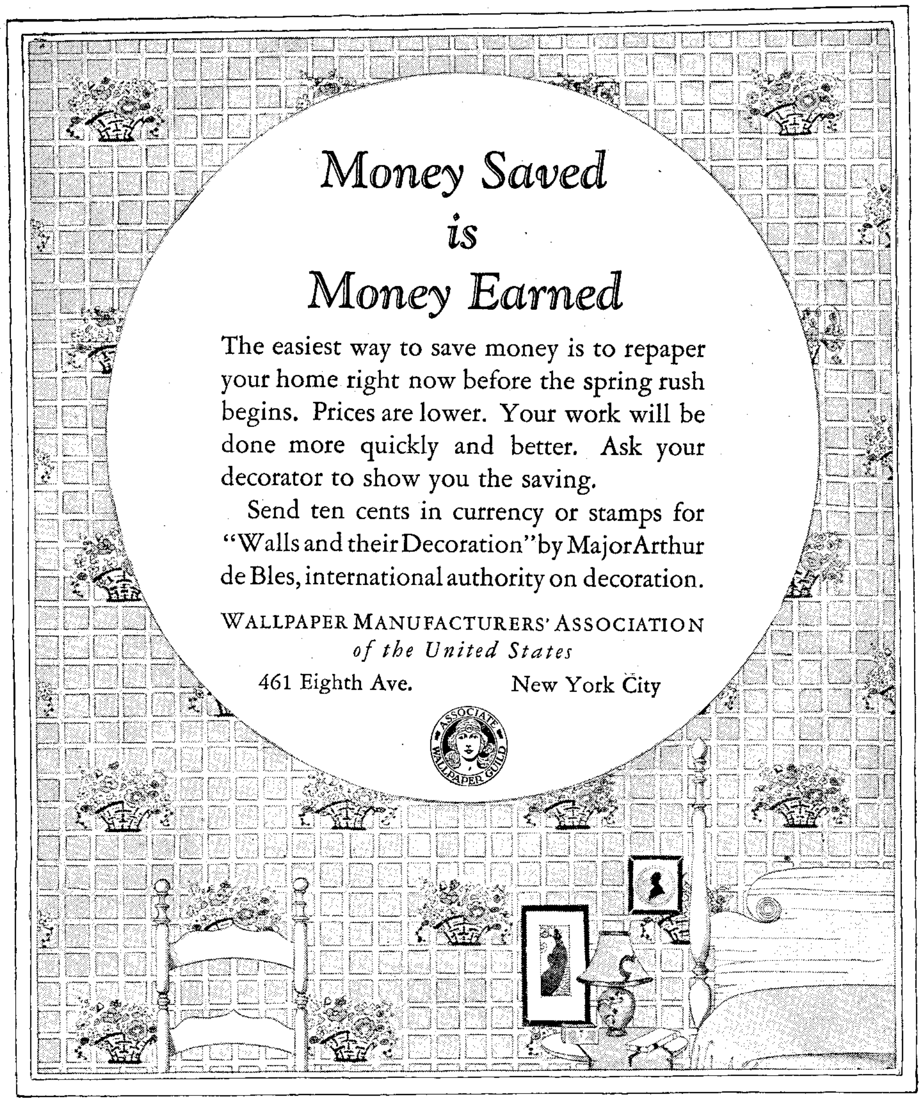
> A few of these uses, however, which even the technical man is not likely to appreciate in their true quantitative importance were reviewed by B. R. Tunison on January 9, 1925, in an address before the intersectional meeting of the Northeastern, Rhode Island and Connecticut Valley sections of the American Chemical Society. He pointed to a survey just completed by the Treasury Department which shows that the motor vehicles of this country annually require more than 28,000,000 gallons of alcohol merely to prevent the freezing of water in radiators. Last year 10,000,000 gallons was used for perfumes, toilet preparations, lotions, barbers' supplies, etc. Ethyl acetate, made from alcohol at the rate of more than half a million gallons a month, is used in increasing quantities in the nitrocellulose industries. A third of a million gallons was used last year in the manufacture of shaving-creams. Three-quarters of a million gallons was required merely to precipitate the pectin that the food industry and the housewives of the country use in jellying fruit juices. The tobacco industry used nearly a million gallons in the manufacture of cigars and cigarets. Synthetic phenolic resins and the many products made therefrom involve the consumption of approximately a million gallons of alcohol annually. Pyroxylin lacquers, artificial silk, spirit varnishes, coated fabrics—the list could be extended almost indefinitely, but perhaps the situation might better be reviewed from the official figures of the recent annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924. The classification therein is for completely and specially denatured alcohols, and the distribution by formulas is that shown in the accompanying chart.
>
> Completely denatured alcohol is ethyl alcohol that has been rendered entirely unfit for beverage purposes and may be handled by the public without a permit or the filing of a bond. Among its significant uses are included the anti-freeze solutions previously mentioned, and the use in motor fuels, spirit varnishes and stains, lacquers, gas mantles, solid alcohol, and cleansing and polishing compounds. But it is the specially denatured alcohol that is most interesting as a raw material in chemical and other industries. It is defined as ethyl alcohol that has been rendered partly unfit for beverage purposes by the addition of denaturants approved by the U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau. Such alcohol must be used only as specifically authorized and under government permit and approved

bond. During the 1924 fiscal year 33,000,000 gallons were sold for industrial purposes. To attempt to catalog the several thousand separate uses to which this material was applied is obviously impossible here. In all, the Commissioner's report shows distribution among eighty-one formulas, and it is significant that the list is constantly being extended.

SAVINGS OF SILICON STEEL

SILICON steel has saved more than enough money to build the Panama Canal, and is now eliminating annual wastage of over 5,000,000 tons of coal, it is declared by Sir Robert Hadfield, an inventor and iron-master of Sheffield, England, in a Research Narrative issued by the Engineering Foundation. When Sir Robert produced manganese steel, says a statement by the Foundation, he opened an area of vast possibilities, the field of alloy steels. He and other metallurgists prest its exploration successfully. The world has profited greatly. We read further:

> Without these alloy steels, having remarkable properties, the progress of mankind would have been retarded. There would be no automobiles, no airplanes. Many machines, structures and processes would have been impracticable. Hundreds of articles in daily use could not be made, or would cost much more.
>
> Silicon steel, also invented by Sir Robert, is a member of this family of alloys. First produced in quantity about 1906, it has in the eighteen intervening years, according to the inventor's summary of progress, saved through the electrical industry alone, more than enough money to build the Panama Canal.
>
> Reduction in waste of energy in electrical equipment is estimated to save now more than five million tons of coal a year. Many hundred thousand tons of silicon steel have been manufactured, mostly in thin plates for cores of electrical transformers.
>
> Late in the nineteenth century, the best core material available was giving much trouble. Researchers were struggling with the problem. Hence the importance of this invention, which was given the name "Low Hysteresis Steel," because of its remarkable magnetic properties. "Hysteresis" is a term used by engineers and scientists in several connections.
>
> The first experimental transformer made with silicon steel in 1903 weighed thirty pounds. The first one made for service has been in successful use in Sheffield, England, since 1905. Its core weighs 830 pounds; if made of the best transformer from then available, it would have weighed 1,120 pounds and its electrical energy losses would have been more than one-third greater at the beginning.
>
> With silicon steel, the losses continued to decrease until they were much less than one-half what they would have been with the iron. With the iron core, the losses would have increased, at least for a time. Electrical manufacturers now regularly make transformers, the larger ones of which each contain thousands of pounds of this steel.
>
> Few laymen know transformers by sight, altho many have heard the name. Without transformers many wonderfully dependable electrical services would be far less satisfactory, or almost impracticable.


Money Saved
is
Money Earned

The easiest way to save money is to repaper your home right now before the spring rush begins. Prices are lower. Your work will be done more quickly and better. Ask your decorator to show you the saving.

Send ten cents in currency or stamps for "Walls and their Decoration" by Major Arthur de Bles, international authority on decoration.

WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
of the United States
461 Eighth Ave. New York City

ASSOCIATE WALLPAPER GUILD

How is Your Throat?

Full of soreness and pain—raw and swollen—sending aches all over your head and body?

If this is your throat—then why not make a few improvements?

Absorbine, Jr., that accomplished liniment and capable antiseptic, will remove the germs and rawness, clear out the aches and pains.

It will promote health and comfort, a clear voice and clean taste.

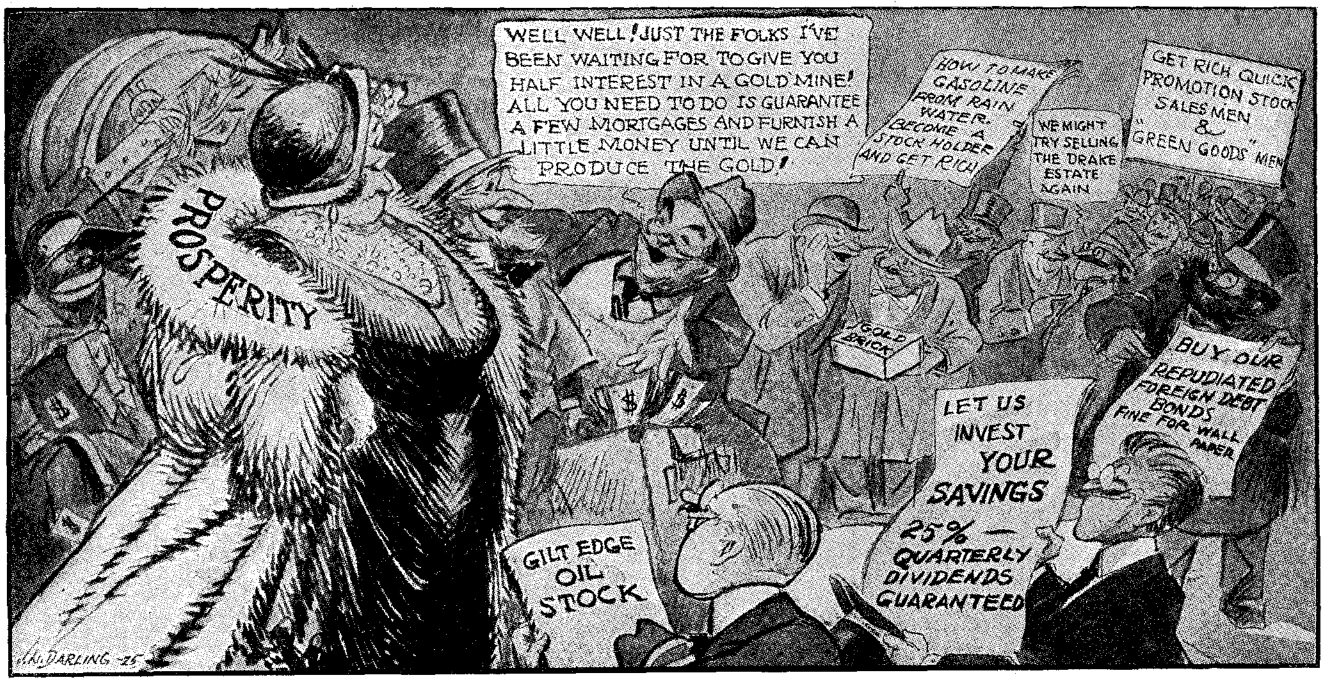
Men who can't afford to be ill use Absorbine, Jr. daily, as a preventive. As a gargle within and a massage on throat muscles, Absorbine, Jr. is most effective. It is stainless and agreeable.

At all druggists', $1.25, or postpaid
Liberal trial bottle, 10c, postpaid

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine Jr
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE


WELL WELL! JUST THE FOLKS I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR TO GIVE YOU HALF INTEREST IN A GOLD MINE! ALL YOU NEED TO DO IS GUARANTEE A FEW MORTGAGES AND FURNISH A LITTLE MONEY UNTIL WE CAN PRODUCE THE GOLD!
HOW TO MAKE GASOLINE FROM RAIN WATER. BECOME A STOCK HOLDER AND GET RICH
WE MIGHT TRY SELLING THE DRAKE ESTATE AGAIN
GET RICH QUICK PROMOTION STOCK SALES MEN & "GREEN GOODS" MEN
PROSPERITY
GOLD BRICK
$
BUY OUR REPUDIATED FOREIGN DEBT BONDS FINE FOR WALL PAPER
LET US INVEST YOUR SAVINGS 25% — QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED
GILT EDGE OIL STOCK
J.N. DARLING -25

From *Collier's, The National Weekly*, reproduced by permission

LOOK OUT! THE BIGGER THE WAVES OF PROSPERITY THE MORE BEACHCOMBERS THERE WILL BE LOOKING FOR EASY PICKING

FIRST-AID TO INVESTORS

THE ENORMOUS SUMS taken from investors by swindlers, fraudulent promotors and dishonest brokers have led to a campaign of information which has been joined by the stock exchanges, associations of bankers, government officials and various private organizations. Prominent among the latter are the Better Business Bureaus, which have been organized with the backing of bankers and business men in forty of our cities. If a person wishes to speculate with open eyes and aware of the risks involved, that, of course, is his own affair, but the person the Better Business Bureaus have in mind is the inexperienced investor, who among the wealth of securities offered for sale in one way or another can not tell which are investments, which speculations, and which probable frauds. As the Better Business Bureaus of New York remind us, the risk of loss from legitimate investments is small. Most of all to be guarded against are frauds masquerading as speculations or investments. "No man would put funds into a thing which he knows to be fraudulent, any more than he would toss coins into the sea." But the great trouble is that "investment, speculative and fraudulent securities do not always appear in such pure forms as to be instantly distinguishable, as do the three primary colors, red, green and violet." These remarks occur in a little booklet entitled "How to Invest Your Money," which is published by the Better Business Bureau of New York City, which is commended by the New York papers and which tells briefly how to recognize a good investment. This is done without any mention of specific securities or security dealers. For the benefit of present and prospective investors who read these pages, the chief suggestions are briefly summarized.

First of all, in order to be classified as an investment, any stock or bond should possess these three cardinal qualities, in the order named: (a) Safety of principal, (b) Satisfactory income, (c) Salability. In connection with the first test, we are reminded that a company's capitalization should bear a conservative relation to its assets, that earnings in past years should have paid fixt charges with comfortable margins, and the men in charge of the management of the company should be of known ability and integrity. Then, we read,

> Having made sure that money invested in a particular way will be safe, the investor should next make sure that it will bear interests or dividends regularly. The records of the past are the surest guide to the future. In this respect, few things are so significant, and none so simple to learn as whether a company has or has not paid interest and real dividends regularly over a period of years. Stocks not on a dividend basis, but sold on the promise that dividends soon will be paid, are outright speculation. Often they are much worse than that.

When it comes to the rate of return on a security, it is pointed out that "to the extent that an investor is able to realize much more than a fair return, say 6 per cent., he will know in most cases that special care in the investigation of such a security is necessary. Sound investments do not have to yield higher than average rates to attract real investors." The investor should remember that he is legally entitled to interest payment on bonds, but that a company has no legal obligation to pay dividends to its stockholders. But whether the investor holds stocks or bonds, he should be sure that "a company's normal and net earnings cover all charges with a good margin to spare." An investment lacks quality if it is not always readily salable at a fair price, either at one of the stock exchanges or in the "over-the-counter" market.

Once a stock or bond passes the test for quality it is time to make tests for suitability, we read further in the booklet. So, before choosing a particular security, the investor should determine what group is most suitable to his own needs. There are various groups, varying in appeal, available to every one:

> There are, for example, government bonds (Liberty bonds, Treasury bonds, or Treasury certificates); State and municipal bonds; railroad, public utility (electric light and power, gas, telephone or traction) or industrial bonds; real-estate mortgages or mortgage bonds (guaranteed and without guaranty); railroad

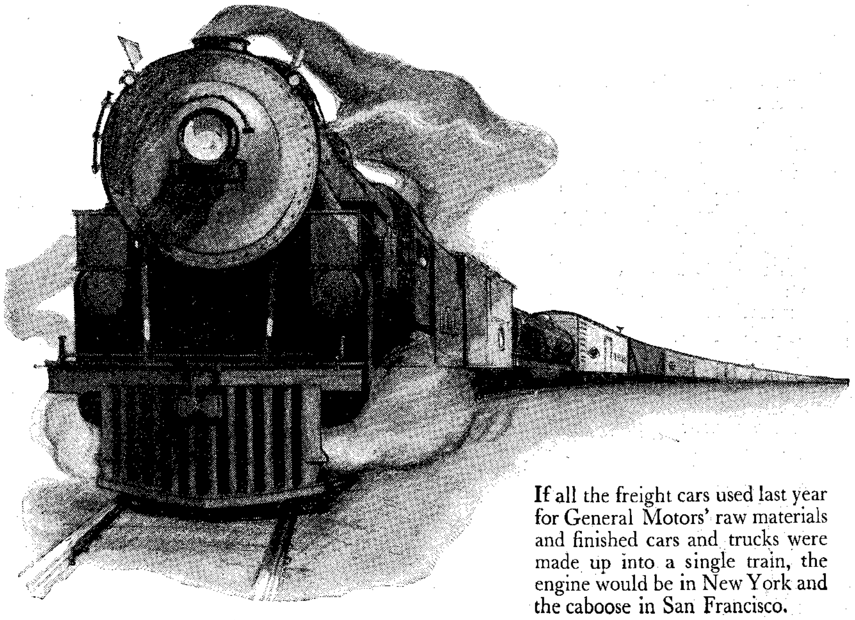
equipment trust certificates; corporate notes of all descriptions; foreign government bonds; and, to name still a different variety of investments; stocks (preferred and common). Many purchasers of securities get the cart before the horse; that is, they buy a particular security when they are in no rightful position to buy anything except the safest bonds. Both in the selection of the general class of securities most suitable to their own needs, and in the selection of individual stocks or bonds, investors should have competent investment counsel.

An investor should not put all his investment eggs in one basket, but should diversify, by purchasing different kinds of securities from time to time. He should notice when a bond matures and when interest payments are due so as to suit his own special convenience. He should be sure than an investment is good collateral for borrowing at a bank. He should be informed in regard to convertibility, callability, and tax-exemption features of bonds. Generally speaking, "that investment is preferable which will require least care." While investments should not be bought primarily for market profits, "preference should be given to investments of improving quality and which might reasonably be expected to show a gradual appreciation in value over a period of years."

The investor is next brought face to face with the danger signs, for there are certain signals of this sort which every investor should be able to recognize. We state briefly the nineteen danger signals discust by the Better Business Bureau:

1. Promises of abnormally large returns are a danger sign.
2. Indorsements by prominent men should be investigated.
3. "An opportunity to 'get in on the ground floor' often turns out to be the same sort of opportunity which the proverbial spider extended to the fly."
4. So-called "inside information" is generally spurious.
5. A regular game of the promoter is to impress the prospective investor with the returns realized by original investors in such concerns as the Ford Motor Company and the Eastman Kodak Company. This generally means that the promoter's own offering can not stand on its own feet.
6. Promoters often arbitrarily advance the prices of the shares they are trying to sell in order to speed up buying.
7. Sometimes they keep the price at a certain level to create a market.
8. Never buy securities on telephone solicitation.
9. Beware of the promoter who says he is "giving" his services.
10. Look out for the "high pressure" salesman employed by a special fiscal agency.
11. Pay no attention to "guaranties" made by sellers of securities.
12. Look out for fraudulent "reorganizations" and "mergers."
13. While the partial payment plan is used by reputable houses, it is so often abused that one should never buy on the partial payment plan without a thorough investigation.
14. One should be suspicious of the

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY



If all the freight cars used last year for General Motors' raw materials and finished cars and trucks were made up into a single train, the engine would be in New York and the caboose in San Francisco.

375,000 freight cars

The car and truck factories of General Motors used 340,337 freight cars in 1923 to bring in raw materials and to take away finished automobiles. For this service the railroads received $55,000,000.

If the less-than-carload shipments are added, the total becomes 375,000 cars—equivalent to 6,000 freight trains of 62 cars each!

General Motors is an important factor in the prosperity of the railroads—and their prosperity is vital to every family in the land.

GENERAL MOTORS

BUICK · CADILLAC · CHEVROLET · OAKLAND
OLDSMOBILE · GMC TRUCKS

General Motors cars, trucks and Delco-Light products may be purchased on the *GMAC* Payment Plan. Insurance service is furnished by General Exchange Corporation

200 Men in Overalls

GRINNELL pipe hangers can now be bought by anyone. These are the identical hangers that we have used by the millions in our own piping installations. Growing out of the practical suggestions of our 200 installation foremen, they have been no small factor in establishing the supremacy of Grinnell sprinkler and other piping work. There's a hanger for every purpose—every structural condition. Adjustability after erection cuts labor costs greatly—and insures permanently perfect piping. The superiority of these hangers is so obvious and the difference in price so trivial that not to use them places a needless mark of inferiority on your work.

Send today for our free 78-page hanger catalogue. It puts 40 years' piping experience into practical, usable shape. If your jobber doesn't stock Grinnell Hangers, ask us for the name of the nearest distributor. Address Grinnell Co., Inc., 274 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

Use a dozen and see why we've used a dozen million

GRINNELL
Adjustable
PIPE HANGERS

Print Your Own
Cards, Stationery, Circulars, Paper, etc. Complete Outfits $8.85 up. Save money Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write for catalog presses type, paper etc. THE PRESS CO., L-23, Meriden, Conn.

Teach Children To Use
Cuticura
Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations

Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

The Chemical Foundation, Inc.
To "Advance Chemical and Allied Science and Industry in the United States" and to disseminate authoritative facts on the Chemical and Associated Industries,

Offers these five invaluable books:
CREATIVE CHEMISTRY. *By Edwin E. Slosson.*
DISCOVERY, THE SPIRIT AND SERVICE OF SCIENCE. *By R. A. Gregory.*
THE FUTURE INDEPENDENCE AND PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MEDICINE IN THE AGE OF CHEMISTRY. *By A Committee of American Scientists.*
THE LIFE OF PASTEUR. *By R. Vallery-Radot.*
THE RIDDLE OF THE RHINE. *By Victor Lefebure.*

Price $2.50 for the five volumes the net printing and mailing cost.

These books would ordinarily cost at least $10.00, but because of the large editions printed and the further fact that the Chemical Foundation is chartered for the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry, and can seek no profit, they are offered at the remarkably low price of $2.50.

These highly interesting books were used in connection with the American Chemical Society's Prize Essay Contest. 20,000 sets have been donated to schools and public libraries.

Every student, executive, man of affairs, industrialist, superintendent and seeker after knowledge generally, will find these five volumes of inestimable service.

If, upon examination you are not absolutely satisfied with these books, we will refund your payment.

Send $2.50 in Check, Money Order or Currency Form to Dept. 7

THE CHEMICAL FOUNDATION, INC.
85 Beaver Street New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

promoter who appeals to prejudice against Wall Street or Big Business.

15. Do not be misled by statements that real estate is the safest investment, and buy property you know nothing about.

16. In buying mortgages or real-estate bonds be sure that it is a conservative mortgage bearing a proper relation to the value of the property; and in a case of guaranteed mortgages, be sure of the strength and responsibility of the guarantor.

17. Generally speaking, the small investor ought to keep away from new mining ventures.

18. The oil business is somewhat speculative at best, and offerings of oil securities are frequently misrepresented.

19. Beware of promises of large profits to be gained through new inventions.

"Before you invest, investigate," is a motto recommended to investors. Information can generally be obtained from banks, reputable investment houses, Better Business Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, the National Vigilance Committee (383 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City), reliable statistical organizations, financial editors of metropolitan newspapers and established financial journals.

EUROPE USING MORE SILVER

ONE reason why the price of silver remained higher in 1924 than in 1923 was the large demand for silver for coinage in continental Europe. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, "European demand for coinage continues, and it is believed with the greater stabilization of exchange more silver will be in demand both for coinage and the arts during the next twelve months. Any noticeable economic improvement and stability in public affairs induces a wider demand for silver in the arts." *The Wall Street Journal* sums up information gathered by Handy & Harman regarding the notable impetus given to the coinage of silver pieces during the last year in Europe.

Austria, under the law of December 21, 1923, authorized new silver coinage to consist of double schillings, schillings and half schillings to be exchanged for paper crowns at a fixt ratio. The coinage of the old Maria Theresa thaler is to be continued. The silver necessary to make the schillings at the rate of six per capita of 6,500,000 population is estimated at around 7,000,000 ounces. When the money was first put into circulation early last year hoarding at once took place and the Government stopt coinage and then resumed it after changing the coins from a fineness of .800 to .640.

The free city of Danzig has authorized an issue of silver coinage which will require 1,500,000 ounces of silver. Germany has a new silver coinage of five, three, two, and one mark pieces, to the amount of 600,000,000

EXPERIENCE VERSUS EXPERIMENT

It would be uncharitable to say anything against the employment of appraisers who have a reputation to make.

We simply offer you the safe alternative of a reputation already made.

The Lloyd-Thomas Co.
APPRAISAL ENGINEERS
Executive Offices: Chicago—New York
Contracting Offices in 16 Principal Cities
⑮

(*National Health Council Series*)
YOUR MIND AND YOU
MENTAL HEALTH
By *Dr. George K. Pratt*, Medical Director Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. Describes how your mind can be a friend or an enemy and how it can be enlisted as your ally. Size 4x6 inches. Bookstores, 30c; by mail, postpaid, 35c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fifth Ave., New York

WHAT EVERY PEACE OFFICER SHOULD KNOW

The rigid instruction a man has to receive before he can be appointed on New York State's splendid police force is minutely—and impressively—told in a new book—just from the press—titled—

THE POLICEMAN'S ART

As taught in the New York State School for Police by George F. Chandler, Superintendent New York State Police.

It describes not only how criminals are tracked and crimes are unraveled, but as to matters affecting public health and morals. What to do in accidents or deaths. Dying confessions. Making arrests. How private persons can make arrests. Differences in warrants and when some cannot be served. What constitutes evidence? Court proceedings. Rights of prisoners. Finger printing. Extradition. Traffic and parking. The four classes of society. *It's all so absorbingly interesting!* And it concludes with a detailed explanation of felonies and misdemeanors by Lieutenant Inspector Albert B. Moore.

Says Lynn G. Adams, Superintendent Pennsylvania State Police: "I have reviewed this book and consider it one of the best that has ever been written on the subject."

12mo, Flexible Cloth, $1.50 net; $1.62, postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, *Publishers*
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Did You Ever Fall in Love With Words?

Words have amazing powers. The world offers its treasures of money, power, and position to the skilful users of them. There are words for every occasion—words that thunder commands; words bristling with compelling force; words of zephyr-like delicacy; words of inspiration; words of romance; words to bend men's minds to your will; words to express every shade of meaning.

Through a justly famous easy method of spare-time study at home you may make words the playthings of your moods, the tools of your necessities. You can learn how to weave them into stories that sell; advertisements that convince; letters that win.

GET THE FREE BOOKLET
"How to Become a Master of English" tells you all about the Kleiser Practical English Course which is endorsed by famous writers as Booth Tarkington, Irvin S. Cobb, Mary Roberts Rinehart. Ask for it on a postcard, or write your name in margin and return this advertisement, and the book will come to you by mail, free of charge. No agents will call.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 828, New York

Reichsmarks authorized. This will take 48,000,000 ounces of silver, half of which was in the vaults of the Reichsbank at the beginning of the year, and 4,000,000 ounces of which has been bought in the Unit of States.

Latvia has authorized the issue of ten million lats of the value and fineness of francs. Poland has authorized a silver coinage of five, two and one zloty pieces to replace the old paper mark at the rate of one zloty to 1,800,000 marks. Russia is said to be coining silver rubles, half rubles, and twenty, fifteen, and ten kopeck pieces, the rubles being identical with the old Czarist coins.

BANK STOCKS AS AN INVESTMENT

SMALL investors generally overlook bank stocks, observes George T. Hughes in one of his financial articles for the Consolidated Press. Of course, the reason for this is that the high price of bank shares gives them a low income yield so that they are likely to be bought mostly by rich men who can afford to sacrifice present income for the sake of the future increase in principal, which is generally to be looked for as the market price of a bank's stock rises with an institution's growth and prosperity. And the small investor, we are told, is still overlooking bank stocks, even tho of late years larger banks have been trying "by raising the dividend rate on their stocks to enlist a greater public interest in their shares and a wider distribution." Mr. Hughes goes on to state briefly some of the advantages and disadvantages of investing in bank stocks:

> Now there are certain advantages in bank stocks over other forms of stock investments. The business is stable and in well-managed institutions profitable in good times and bad times alike. Bankers as a class are highly conservative in the conduct of their affairs. They seldom take unnecessary risks. There is always a demand for their services. In a sense, a bank is a public utility.
>
> There are also certain disadvantages inherent in an investment of this kind. For one thing, stockholders of a bank are liable for the debts of the bank in proportion to their holdings. Under our present banking system, however, this is not particularly important, for failures in banking are rare compared with those in other lines of business. Another disadvantage is that the market price of banking stocks varies over a wide range, and the inexperienced investor may easily find himself buying at a high price and, seeing the quotation decline, become frightened and sell out at a loss when there is no occasion for any real concern.
>
> If having weighed all these considerations you are favorably disposed toward bank stocks, the safest procedure is to take either shares in a large and old-established institution, preferably one with a national reputation, or shares in your own local bank with which you do business. Merchants in small towns would often find it helpful to be stockholders in their own home bank.

Slenderizing Fashions for Stout Women
SIZES 38 to 58 BUST
Lane Bryant
NEW YORK

STOUT WOMEN
Dress Fashionably
Look Slender

This STYLE BOOK is FREE
Send for it To-Day

DRESS to look slender. That is what you must do if you're stout. And what an assortment you will find in this Lane Bryant Style Book! Dresses, coats, suits in the newest vogue—hats, shoes, underwear—everything you need. In sizes from 38 to 58 bust.

Low Prices

Every purchase is guaranteed. Perfect fit in full, roomy sizes. Fine workmanship. Superior fabrics. All at very low prices.

Ask your neighbor who is stout! That well-dressed woman you so admire.

Look at her Lane Bryant clothes. Notice their quality, fit and becoming lines.

Then send for your copy of our Style Book. Learn for yourself the joy of fashionable clothes that fit. Ask for Style Book "82".

38th Street at Fifth Avenue
Lane Bryant
NEW YORK
Address Dept. 82

One Man Doing the Work of Five

YOUR own caretaker, or even a laborer, can mow as much grass with an Ideal Power Lawn Mower as five men can with hand mowers. While he mows he will roll the sod to carpet-like smoothness, giving it a velvety appearance unknown to users of hand mowers. You can save from two-thirds to four-fifths of the cost of lawn maintenance.

Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are mowing nearly fifteen thousand of America's finest lawns. More are in use today than all other makes combined. The reason is that they are simple, reliable and last for years. Write for literature.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
R. E. Olds, Chairman
420 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Michigan
New York, 13-19 Hudson St. Chicago, 11 E. Harrison St.
Dealers in all Principal Cities

IDEAL
Power Lawn Mowers
Equipped with "Bulldog" cutting units

(108)

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

The Power That Pulls

more than any other is unquestionably the ability to talk well and convincingly. No other gift will give you the mastery of men so quickly and so absolutely. The forceful and compelling speaker carries all before him and can control other people and, through them, his own career, almost as he pleases. The art of talking persuasively and with the skill that commands success is the one talent of all others that the ambitious man or woman should cultivate.

These Successful Men

in widely different fields of endeavor, whose names are known all over the country for their great accomplishments, are all eloquent and forcible speakers. They have the power to talk to groups of men or to single individuals in a manner that carries conviction. This is what puts them head and shoulders above the crowd. What they say about Grenville Kleiser's instruction is valuable, *because they know*. What these men have done you can do. It is simply a question of starting in right under expert instruction. Whether you wish to preach the gospel, to lecture, to run a business, or to sell goods, the process is the same. There is no better time for learning it than now.

Make Your Talk Tell

by making it influence others in line with your purposes. Grenville Kleiser can positively teach you to do this, as he has taught men and women in all ranks of society, who cheerfully acknowledge that much of their achievement has been due to his inspiration and training. There is no uncertainty, no guesswork, about this man's methods. He goes straight to the heart of the matter. All he asks is a few minutes of your time daily—at home.

Grenville Kleiser's Mail Course in Public Speaking Shows YOU How to

Make After Dinner Speeches—
Develop Power and Personality—
Think on Your Feet—
Propose and Respond to Toasts—
Tell Stories—
Make Political Speeches—
Sell More Goods—
Address Board Meetings—
Improve Your Memory—
Increase Your Vocabulary—
Grip and Hold Attention—
Speak and Write English Correctly
Converse *Entertainingly*—
Acquire Poise and Self-Confidence
Argue Effectively—
Put a Proposition Forcefully—
Become a Living Force—
Earn More—Achieve More—

Funk & Wagnalls Company
New York City

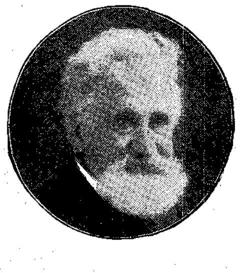
Kindly send without cost or obligation to me full particulars of Grenville Kleiser's Course in Public Speaking. L. D. 2-21-25

Name..........................

Street No......................

City..........................

State..........................



Hudson Maxim

Renowned inventor, literary critic and author who has addressed many public meetings and knows the mighty power of well-directed speech

"Your educational books and lessons are masterly productions, because of their extraordinary usefulness. Language is man's most useful instrument, and knowledge of how to use that instrument is supremely important knowledge and it is this kind of knowledge that your course imparts.'

Joseph P. Day

The well-known New York Auctioneer, who sells millions of dollars' worth of real estate yearly.

"Your course has been of great service to me in my business and I commend it to others in the highest terms."

Dr. Russell H. Conwell

Famous Pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, President of Temple University, and one of the most successful of American lecturers, who has held thousands spellbound by his eloquence.

"I have found your lessons a mine of great value. The best things in them should be selected and put in one volume for a much-needed textbook."

Be Ready to Meet the Test

You are likely to be called upon at any moment to respond to a toast at a dinner. to talk to a gathering of business men, to speak at lodge meetings, to make certain a deal that is hanging in the balance. Can you do it? Are you ready to meet the test? Your position, your standing amongst your friends and associates, your whole career may be at stake. If you are wise you will prepare yourself at once for the emergency.

Speech Spells Success

in these days of universal advertising. It is speech, not silence, that is golden. You must not only be able to make good, but you must let other people know it. The man who can talk has an asset of great value. The doctor knows this, the lawyer understands it. The big executive will tell you the worth of crisp, clean cut English combined with good address. If you wish to climb, convincing speech is your one sure ladder *to fortune. Acquire it* NOW.

Opportunity Calls to You

nowadays in a way that was not possible a generation or two ago. All the difficulties in the way of acquiring a command of easy flowing English are smoothed out for you to-day. By taking the Personal Mail Course in Public Speaking prepared and directed by Grenville Kleiser, everywhere recognized as the country's leading authority on speech-culture, YOU can become a strong and compelling public speaker or a brilliant conversationalist with a minimum of effort. Thousands have done and are doing this. Why not join them and make good as they have?

In Every Profession and Occupation

it is a great help to be able to talk well, to express your ideas clearly and concisely. Business, whatever its nature, consists largely of meeting and handling men, and to do this effectively you must be able to put your side of the question in terse, telling phrases. Grenville Kleiser will teach you to do just this. His course is exactly what you need, whether you are a professional worker, in commercial life, in the arts, in politics. It covers all possible contingencies. Socially it will do wonders for you. If you are sincere in the desire to advance yourself, here is the means.

Capitalize Your Latent Powers

The faculty of moving others by the spoken word is the mightiest force in the world to-day. It is latent in YOU, in us all. It needs only to be developed. Get into line now and let Grenville Kleiser show you how to capitalize this force and make it win for you all you have dreamed of worldly success.

Valuable Information FREE

We will gladly send you on request without cost or obligation particulars regarding this course. You will find them full of human interest and of unexpected possibilities for developing yourself. This information will come to you by mail. No agents will call upon you. To sign the attached coupon costs you nothing. If you wish to share in the really big things of life, fill it out and mail it NOW.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 4.—Shukri Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, announces that Turkey is ready to settle the controversy with Greece over the expulsion from Constantinople of the Greek Patriarch by naming a Turkish subject of Greek origin as Patriarch.

The Polish Senate ratifies the agreement funding Poland's debt to the United States, and adopts a resolution thanking the United States for its proof of friendship and good-will to Poland.

February 5.—The Canadian Government registers its fisheries treaty with the United States, signed in March, 1923, with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the important fact being that the treaty is signed by the Canadian Plenipotentiary and not by the British Ambassador at Washington.

February 6.—The American delegation to the International Opium Conference withdraws because, declares Chairman Stephen G. Porter, it appears that there is no likelihood that the conference will agree to restrict the production of raw opium and cocoa leaves to medicinal and scientific needs.

February 7.—The Maharajah of Nepal, an independent mountain state in north India, has issued a decree abolishing slavery, says a dispatch from London. Nepal has 51,419 slaves and 15,719 slave owners.

The Chinese delegation to the International Opium Conference withdraws because, says Chairman Alfred Sze, it is apparent that the conference is not now prepared to adopt measures which will meet the desires of the Chinese Government for an early suppression of the drug traffic.

February 8.—The British Government announces that it is ready to reduce the French debt provided that France is ready to meet the obligation without reference to reparations receipts. The note points out that the British Government already has consented not merely to reduce the claims against the Allies to an amount necessary to cover the British payment to the United States, but to apply the whole British share of the German reparations to this purpose.

Seventeen Japanese, including one officer, two petty officers, and fourteen sailors, are drowned in the harbor of Vancouver, British Colombia, when the boat in which they were returning from shore leave collides with a tug and is capsized.

February 9.—The Government of Premier Nikola Pachitch of Jugo-Slavia wins 162 seats out of a total of 315 in the parliamentary election held on February 8, giving it a small majority over the combined opposition.

DOMESTIC

February 4.—Charles R. Forbes, former head of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, a contractor, recently convicted of charges of conspiring to defraud the Government, are each sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000.

Two Ohio State University students are dead and three others are seriously ill as the result of taking strychnine given out as quinine and aspirin at the dispensary.

February 5.—The nomination of Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone to the Supreme Court of the United States is confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 71 to 6.

February 6.—The heroism of the men and dogs who carried the antitoxin into Nome, Alaska, is recorded in the Senate in a tribute paid to them by Senator Dill of Washington.

February 7.—Senator William E. Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduces a bill to restore to German nationals the property seized from them during the World War.

February 8.—The Senate adopts the Norris-Ernst resolution for an investigation of the alleged tobacco monopoly and the alleged "power trust" operated by the General Electric Company.

Lewis Fish, of Canton, Ohio, a student in the Ohio State University, is arrested after his alleged admission to the police that he filled the prescription of one of the students who died of strychnine poisoning.

Considerable Undertaking

WANTED—A nice clean young man who is not afraid to handle dead bodies, one that will get a call and who can drive a car, and if he is notified that he is not wanted has brain enough to ask to be excused and if he is called he must fill his call and then be able to direct a funeral without disturbing our police officers as we feel they do their duty when they round up the bad people for Monday morning court, and feel assured that we can accommodate our own people without disturbing our police officers. Fair pay and interest in business offered. This don't mean beaver hat nor split-tail coat. All comedians have to have split-tail coats and silk beavers. Any clean young man wanting this position please apply to W. A. Curry, 417 S. Patterson St.—*Valdosta (Ga.) Times.*

Divided Celebration.—George Washington Jones was all dolled up when on the street he met the man who employed his wife and himself.

"You didn't come to work this morning," chided the boss.

"Nossuh," George explained. "Dis am mah silver weddin' jubilee."

"But your wife went to work as usual."

"Yassuh, sho' 'nuff, suh, but dat am mah third wife. Dis am only her tin weddin', so Ah didn' want her to lose a day."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Didn't Mean a Thing.—She—"You said you were going to give me a present. . . . Last night I dreamed of a pearl necklace."

He—"Then I'll give you a dream book, so you can see what it means."—*The Purple Cow.*

A Safe Custodian.—"Miss, do you like apples?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Then hold these, while I get some more."—*The Humorist (London).*

"Sure—Our Service is on All Makes"

It's r-e-a-l service, too—the kind you would expect from men who have been in business ever since batteries were used to start cars.

—the kind that helps you get all the performance out of your present battery, first.

Of course, if *yours* is a Willard Charged bone dry Battery, you've got a big advantage, because all the performance was in this battery when it was installed in your car.

No history of shelf-wear back of it. Willard Threaded Rubber takes care of that.

Probably you never heard of one of these batteries that had to be reinsulated.

It rarely happens. When it does, we are here to put in new insulation without charge, or argument.

You're just as safe banking on our performance as on the performance of our Charged bone dry Batteries with their Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation.

We do repairing, too—on all makes—and we stand back of every job.

But frankly, most repairs are preventable. The best way we know to prevent them is to have your battery inspected occasionally.

Inspection should be thorough. Ours is. You can't depend upon a quick glance and a few drops of water to keep a battery going strong.

Our inspection service covers the five points that always should be checked when a battery is filled.

Come in and get acquainted. One of us right in your neighborhood.

Our Inspection Service includes these five important points:

1. Testing each cell.
2. Replacing evaporation.
3. Cleaning terminals.
4. Cleaning top of battery.
5. Tightening hold-downs and grounds when needed.

The Willard Battery men

We service all makes and sell Willards

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Union Forever.—Yankee Abroad—"I just bought a Rembrandt."

Patriotic American—"Well, American cars are good enough for me!"—*Judge.*

No Compliment.—Gladys—"He's so romantic. Whenever he speaks to me he always says: 'Fair Lady.' "

Edward—"Oh, that's a force of habit. He used to be a street-car conductor."—*The Yellow Crab.*

Going Up.—"Bluebelle is dissatisfied with her husband."

"Can't he bring home the bacon?"

"She wants turkey."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Ambition Almost Realized.—We knew a cashier who wished to be one of the 400 and now he is No. 387.—*Santa Barbara News.*

As Simplified.—Professor Brown—"What's that? Spell my name? Certainly. B for Brontosaurus; R for Rhizophoraceæ; O for Ophisthothelæ; W for Willugbæya; and N for Nucifraga."—*Punch* (*London*).

Spirit Work.—"Do you think the Third party will ever materialize?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it does a great deal of bell-ringing and shows shadowy forms that fill us with momentary awe. But I'm not enough of a medium to say whether it will definitely materialize or not."—*Washington Star.*

Maybe.—Distracted Wife (at bedside of sick husband)—"Is there no hope, doctor?"

Doctor—"I don't know, madame. Tell me first what you are hoping for."—*Lord Jeff.*

The Last.—A well-known author was vainly endeavoring to write the other morning, when he was repeatedly interrupted by his six-year-old son. "If you ask me one more question," the harassed writer declared at last, "I will go out and drown myself."

"Father," came the small voice, "may I come out and see you do it?"—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

Unbearable.—The applicant for cook was untidy and insolent in appearance.

"Don't hire her," whispered Jones to his wife. "I don't like her looks."

"But," remonstrated his wife, "just consider the reputation for cooking she bears."

"That doesn't matter," said Jones testily. "We don't want any she bears cooked. We don't like them."—*Vancouver Province.*

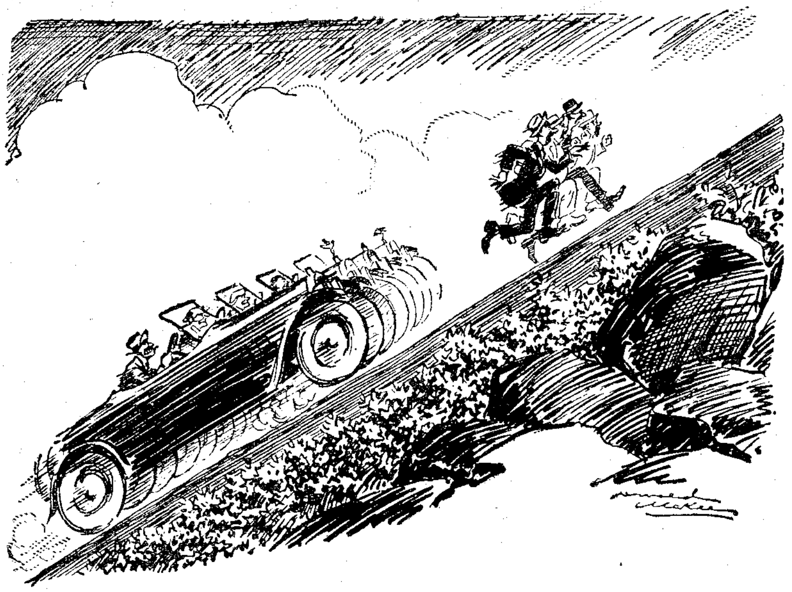
Too Short.—Newedd—"What's wrong with the pie-crust? It doesn't half cover the pie."

Mrs. Newedd—"Why, dearest, I asked your mother how to make them to suit you and she said to make the crust very short."—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Many.—"Mother, is it true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?"

"Yes, Jimmie. Why?"

" 'Cause if it is, I kept about ten doctors away this morning—but I'm afraid one'll have to come soon."—*Bolton Evening News.*



Courtesy of *Judge*

HOW THE RECORD WAS BROKEN IN THE HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST

Last and Hardest.—Teacher—"What were the different ages in history?"

Willie—"The stone age, bronze age, iron age."

Teacher—"What age are we living in now?"

Willie—"The hard-boiled age."—*Vancouver Province.*

Misplaced.—Mother had to leave little sister and the new baby in charge of big sister for the first time.

Baby was crying lustily.

Big Sister—"Oh, dear, why doesn't she stop crying? I don't know what to do with her."

Little Sister—"Why? Didn't the directions come with her?"—*London Answers.*

No Accident.—He was being medically examined preparatory to taking out an insurance policy.

"Ever had a serious illness?" asked the deputy.

"No," was the reply.

"Ever had an accident?"

"No."

"Never had a single accident in your life?"

"Never, except last spring when a bull tossed me over a fence."

"Don't you call that an accident?"

"No, sir! He did it on purpose."—*Wallace's Farmer.*

A Last Resort.—A headline says: "Speeding Tourist Crashes Through Billboard." His only chance to get a glimpse of the scenery.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The Ultimate in Shakes.—Frank J. Wilstach's "A Dictionary of Similes" is incomplete. It fails to include Kin Hubbard's "Little Golden Moots came in th' grocery t'day shiverin' like a Ford fender."—*New York World.*

Confidences.—Barber—"Your hair is very harsh and dry, sir."

Voice-Culture Expert—"So is your voice; but I didn't like to mention it."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Experienced.—A telephone girl was recently successful in a cross-word competition. So she should be. She must hear many new cross-words.—*London Opinion.*

No Hope.—He—"They say she has decided to marry a struggling young author."

She—"Well, if she has decided, he may as well stop struggling."—*London Opinion.*

Shattered Hopes.—"Do you ever take anything?" asked the old roomer casually.

"Sometimes," replied the new boarder, brightening up.

"Then be careful," advised the old reprobate, "for our landlady is very finicky about missing towels and silverware."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Class in the Kitchen.—Lady—"Have you been accustomed to have a kitchen maid under you?"

Cook—"In these days we never speak of having people 'under us,' but I have had colleagues."—*The Humorist* (*London*).

No Compliment.—"My dear sir, I am flattered by your staying to hear the remainder of my story when all the other passengers ran away at the sound of the dinner-bell," said the ocean-going pest to his sole remaining listener.

"What, has the dinner-bell rung?" asked the slightly deaf listener, as he hurried off to the dining-room.—*Dartford* (*Eng.*) *Chronicle.*

Secretive, in a Way.—A Hibernian lady, being brought to court charged with assault upon a neighbor, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor leaned forward, shook his finger in her face, and shouted:

"If we prove you guilty, which we will do, will you tell us why you committed this offense?"

"I will not!" retorted the defendant hotly. "I had me own reasons."—*American Legion Weekly.*